The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE CONTRACTORS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

AN IMPORTANT OPINION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—THE GRANGER ORGANIZATION AND THE NEGROES—THE MOIETY ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The firms which have contracted to take the new loan are rapidly completing negotiations for its success. It is now probable that the first installment of the new bonds to be exchanged for the called five-twenties will be sent to England the last week in August or early in September. It is not yet determined who shall have charge of these bonds on behalf of the Government. The entire expense of the transfer and of the exchange are to be defrayed by the firms taking the loan.

UNSOLD LANDS OF RAILROADS.

Attorney General Williams to-day gave an opinion of much importance relative to the unsold lands of land grant railroads, in response to an inquiry of the Secretary of the Interior. It is to the effect that what are known in law as the conditions subsequent in all the acts of Congress conferring land grants are not to be construed according to the principle of the common law, but according to the manifest intent of Congress, which is to be gathered from all legislation on the general subject. Also, that the conditions of land grants which provide that unsold lands shall revert to the Government, within a certain period, in the event of the non-completion of the road at the expiration of that term, absolutely revert to the National domain, and that no subsequent Congressional action is necessary to secure such reversion. It is considered probable that this opinion may also have an important bearing upon other land grant roads than that of the Wisconsin Railroad, with reference to which it was given.

STRENGTH OF THE GRANGER ORGANIZATION—NEGROES NOT ADMITTED.

The Secretary of the National Grange here states that the number of grange organizations throughout the country is very rapidly increasing. During the month of July alone, 500 new lodges were constituted. These accessions were chiefly in the Southern States. There are now 20,000 lodges in the whole country, including an aggregate membership of 800,000 persons. The colored Southern politicians who have been here state that only white persons are admitted to these granges, and that they are consequently regarded by the colored people with much distrust.

COL. THOMPKINS' CASE.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Thompkins has been ordered to report to the Commanding General of the Department of Texas, for assignment to duty as Deputy Quartermaster at San Antonio. The case of Col. Thompkins is very similar to that of Gen. O. O. Howard, in some of its important features. Col. Thompkins, about a year ago, was charged with having, without any personal dishonesty whatever, technically violated law in the disbursement of funds. A court tried and acquitted him. The opinion of this court was very severely criticised by the Judge Advocate General and the Secretary of War. Col. Thompkins has not been reassigned until now.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

A dispatch was received here to-day for the President, from Sarmiento, President of the Argentine Republic, announcing the connection of that Republic with the United States.

THE NEW CUSTOMS LAW.

The law of June 22 last, known as the Moiety law, permits the entry without invoice of all goods of less value than $100. It appears that at some Custom-houses, through misconstruction of the law, invoices are still required for all importations. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day instructed the Collector of the Port of New-York that importations of $100 and less in value may be imported without invoices.

THE GENEVA COMMISSION.

The Geneva Award Commissioners have engaged the large Kennedy house on H street for the sessions of the commission.

NAVAL ETIQUETTE.

The Secretary of the Navy has just decided that staff officers are entitled to the honors of the side such as would be given to a line officer of equal assimilated rank.

A SHOAL IN THE SWASH CHANNEL TO NEW-YORK HARBOR.

Carlile P. Patterson, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, has just issued an important notice to mariners, in these terms:

Atlantic Coast, New-York Entrance, Swash Channel.

A communication having been received from the office of the Pilot Commissioners of New-York, stating that a new shoal had been reported in the Swash Channel by the pilots, a re-survey of that channel was at once undertaken by Assistant F. E. Nes, of the Coarst Survey, in the steamer Arago. His investigations in that locality have established the following results: A shoal has been developed on the south side of the Swash Channel, near the eastern entrance, on which there was found only sixteen and one-half feet at mean low water. The character of bottom is very hard sand. Its position is accurately indicated by the following ranges: Hook Beacon and West Beacon exactly in range: New-Dorp Beacon, the back range light for Swash Channel, and a very prominentt tall tree on the heights back of this light in range; New-Dorp Beacon well open to the northward of Elm Tree Beacon, apparently about thirty feet; Stone Beacon and Fort Tompkins' flag-staff very nearly in range, the flag-staff being barely visible to the northward of the beacon; Fort Tompkins Light-house is open to the northward of Stone Beacon about thirty feet.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at the Treasury to the close of business to-day is $12,905,427; the amount of legal-tender notes deposited by national banks as a reserve fund for the redemption of their notes is $16,770,906, and the amount of circulation of national banks, outstanding to date is $350,142,000, so that the whole five per cent. reserve required under the act of July 20, 1874, has been deposited, with the exception of about $780,000.

THE STEAM-BOAT LAW IGNORED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

It will be recollected that after the burning of the Wawasset, on the Potomac River last Summer, by which many lives were lost, a Board of Local Steamboat Inspectors met here, and recommended that legal action be taken against several of the officers of that boat. But no such proceedings were instituted, and now the two local inspectors of the Baltimore district report with reference to the collision recently between the United States steamer Gettysburg and the Lady of the Lake, on the Potomac River, that the pilot in charge of the Lady of the Lake complied with all the rules and regulations for the government of pilots, but they found it impracticable after several efforts on their part to procure any evidence from the officers of the Gettysburg who were on duty during the collision, the officers failing to appear before them on the ground of orders from the Secretary of the Navy to sail on the day the summons was served, and, on the return of the Gettysburg, the officers declined to appear without orders from the Secretary of the Navy; and, not deeming it their duty to procure the sanction or consent of the Secretary as to their powers in the premises, and not desiring to be brought in contact with the Navy Department, the inspectors concluded to close the investigation. Thus, in neither case was the Steamboat law enforced.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has made the following appointments: John W. Kegley, Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District of Virginia; Wallace W. Henderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-seventh District New-York; Benjamin H. Franklin, Collector of Internal Revenue, First District North Carolina.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary of the Treasury Bristow and family and Hon. B. H. Bristow arrived at Congress Hall, Cape May, last night.

A small boy named Cassidy was run over by an engine on the Boston and Albany Road, at Boston, on Thursday, and died during the night.

William Tracy, aged eighteen, died at Valley Falls, R. I., last night, in consequence of being hit in the head by a ball while playing base-ball.

In Lawrence, Mass., on Thursday night, J. H. Colville, while intoxicated, was killed in attempting to get aboard of a railroad train in motion. The deceased registered from New-York.

The New-England passenger conductors will make their annual excursion to Rocky Point, Newport, Narragansett Pier, and Point Judith on Sunday, Aug. 16.

George Boatman, steward on the steamer John L. Munson, fell overboard from that vessel, in Boston, while intoxicated, on Thursday night, and was drowned.

The ninth annual reunion of the Society of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Roundheads) will be held at New-Wilmington, Lawrence County, on Thursday, Sept. 17.

William Connelly, alias "Black Bill," and John McGinnis, two notorious burglars, hailing from Worcester, Mass., have been arrested in Lowell and sent to jail for three months.

The body of Patrick Delaney, aged eight years, was found in the river at Providence, R. I., yesterday. He had been missing since Tuesday. It is believed that he was accidentally drowned.

Charles Williams, late mate of the barge Norway, and the son of Capt. Williams, of Boston, was drowned by falling from a scow into Buffalo harbor yesterday.

The Ogdensburg Base-Ball Club beat the Dauntless Club, of Watertown, yesterday for the championship of Northern New-York by a score of 19 to 16.

In Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday John C. Davis, a married carpenter, was adjudged probably guilty of attempting an infamous outrage upon a girl less than five years old, and committed for trial.

The Universalist Church at Newburyport, Mass., and the dwelling of Mrs. L. C. Hale, were slightly damaged by lightning on Thursday evening. The thunder shower in that vicinity was very heavy.

Miss Ann Eliza Brewster, of Barnstead, N. H., aged twenty-eight, drowned herself yesterday morning in the Suncook Pond. Her father died last week, and it is supposed that grief at his death was the cause of the suicide.

THE ESTATE OF OAKES AMES.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 7.—There was a hearing in the supreme Court, to-day, before Judge Gray, on a suit in equity from Bristol County, brought by Oliver Ames, against the executors, widow, and devisees of Oakes Ames. The plaintiff set forth that he is the only surviving partner of the firm of Oliver Ames & Sons, which was formed in 1845 by Oliver Ames, Sr., Oakes Ames, and the plaintiff. Oakes Ames died largely indebted to the partnership. His personal assets, together with his interest in the real estate owned by the firm, were insufficient to discharge the debt, and the plaintiff accordingly asks that the real estate be converted into money, and the proceeds paid to him, to be used in paying the debts of the firm and adjusting the balances between the partners. The real estate is of great value, and comprises land situated in Easton, Canton, Stoughton, West Bridgewater, Braintree, and Springfield. It was agreed by all the parties in interest that a decree should be prepared and handed to the court, by which the case is to be referred to Dwight Foster, as special master, to find the facts, and, if proper, to report to the court some scheme for the sale of the property.

THE PAT. ROGERS DISASTER.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The recovery of thirteen bodies lost by the burning of the steamer Pat. Rogers has been reported in these dispatches. Specials from Aurora to-night give nine additional, making twenty-two in all so far recovered. Several bodies are reported recovered near Rising Sun, and now in charge of the Coroner there, but the names are not known.

The following are the names or descriptions of the nine above mentioned: W. R. Kissinger, striker, Newport, Ky.; N. N. Hallowell, Cincinnati; John Henderson, colored, fireman; W. C. Browning, New-Albany; John Albin, and J. R. Stewart, New-Albany; P. Drucker, Cincinnati, and a man about sixty years of age, dressed in lustre coat; height, five feet eight inches; weight, 160 pounds. Also, a lady, aged thirty years, scar on left hand, scar on chin, and a ring on the middle finger of the right hand, with the initial "R."

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—This morning a well-dressed man was found dead in his room at Petry's, corner of Broad and Walnut streets. He retired at about 11 o'clock last night. Not making his appearance this morning, the room was entered, and he was found in his bed dying. A physician was summoned, but he could not save him. Upon his person was found $22 70, a ticket from Jersey City to West Philadelphia, not used, dated Aug. 6. He had a ring, with a shield bearing a crest, a lion rampant, a garter, with the motto "*Vive en espoir*," and the initials J. L. S. in the centre. It is supposed he committed suicide by taking morphia. He is believed to be from New-York.

A TOW-BOAT BLOWN UP ON THE OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The steam tow-boat Samuel Roberts blew up, at 10 o'clock to-day, in the Guyandotte, West Va., Shoals, on the Ohio River. Dudley Holland, a watchman, was killed; Samuel Fitch was dangerously scalded, and David Williamson, the pilot, was seriously injured. Capt. Daniel Dewolt, Clerk Heaty Dewolf, Mate Chas. Anderson, First Engineer Jacob Hunker, Steward J. W. Thompson, Second Cook Geo. Conine, were all injured, but not dangerously.

THE SEARCH FOR CHARLIE ROSS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—Police officers are now engaged in searching houses in the city to ascertain if Charlie Ross is concealed in the city, as a large number of persons suppose probable. There are no new developments and the detectives appear to be nonplussed.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED ESCAPED CONVICT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—A man giving the name of Charlie Johnson, from Alexandria, Va., was captured last night in West Philadelphia while attempting to rob a dwelling. The officers secured him after a struggle. It is supposed that he is one of the prisoners recently escaped from Lancaster Jail.

CALIFORNIA FARMERS HOLDING BACK GRAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Farmers show a disposition to hold back grain for better prices. The Grangers are strong in the movement, and the consequence is but little wheat is loading here for foreign markets at the present time.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

COMPLETE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN THE ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—The State has gone Democratic by an increased majority. The whole Democratic ticket in Wake County is elected. The following counties give Democratic majorities: Johnston, 812; Chatham, 400; Orange, 600; Franklin, 40.

The Democrats gain largely in Nash County. The Democrats gain a Senator in Lenoir and Greene, one in Richmond and Montgomery, and one in Wake. The Democrats also gain four Representatives in Wake County, one in Franklin, one in Cumberland, and one in Richmond County. Mr. Davis, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 1,200 majority.

In the Seventh Judicial District Ruffin is running Kerr very close. The Republicans probably gain two Representatives in Guilford, and one in Orange.

The State vote is 15,000 less than the Governor's vote of 1872, of which the Republicans lose 10,000 and the Democrats 5,000.

The Democrats elected seven of the eight Congressmen. The streets are full of people, and business is generally suspended. There is great rejoicing among the Democrats.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Large Democratic gains are reported from every section. Wake County has gone Democratic by a gain of about 600 votes. The State has gone largely Democratic, with almost a certainty of seven out of the eight Congressional Districts. The Legislature will be largely Democratic.

There is great rejoicing and much enthusiasm among the Democrats. Business is generally suspended, every one being eager to obtain the latest news.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY FROM TEN TO TWENTY THOUSAND.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—Democratic gains are reported from every portion of the State. The State is Democratic by from 10,000 to 20,000 majority. Seven Democratic Congressmen out of eight have been elected. There is a Democratic gain of about twenty in the Legislature. There has been great rejoicing in the city, public speaking in the streets throughout the day, and the booming of cannon. Wake County is Democratic for the first time in fourteen years.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE OF THE MAJORITY.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—The returns received to-day from all over the State are a confirmation of last night's dispatches. The Democrats have swept the State. The Legislature is Conservative by a largely increased majority. In this, the Fourth Judicial District, the majority for McKay (Conservative) will probably reach 500 or 700. The returns now coming in are all one way. It is impossible to estimate correctly the majority for the State ticket, but it will probably reach 10,000.

TENNESSEE.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES THROUGHOUT THE STATE ELECTED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Every ward and all the districts in this city, except the Thirteenth and Twentieth, have made official returns. The regular Democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 3,000. Judge Cooper, for Chancellor, has 3,250 over Brien, and over Brien and McClain together, 932. The two districts to be heard from will not change the result either way over 100. The result throughout the State, as far as heard from, is that the Democrats have swept the State, and elected their candidates in every county. Knox County goes Democratic by from 300 to 900 majority.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The Democratic victory yesterday is much larger than was supposed by the most sanguine supporters, the Conservatives having carried every ward in the city except the Fifth, which only gave a majority of 29 for the Republicans. The Democratic majority in the city is 3,593, and the total vote over 10,000, or about 2,000 more than the ordinary vote. This is accounted for on the ground of the hostility to the Civil Rights bill and mixed schools, and business being almost entirely suspended, all went to the polls. The Democratic majority in the county will be over 4,000.

THE ELECTION IN KNOX COUNTY—CIVIL RIGHTS THE LEADING QUESTION.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The election in Knoxville and throughout Knox County yesterday was the most exciting for many years. Horace Maynard made two speeches during the canvass, indorsing the Civil Rights bill as a party measure. Senator Brownlow was openly hostile to the bill, which he termed the sum of villainies and quintessence of abominations. The result of the election was a complete revolution throughout the city and county, with sweeping majorities for the Democratic Anti-Civil Rights ticket. The city was wild with joy last night, and the country people are crowding into the town to-day rejoicing over the unexampled victory.

RIOT AT SOMERVILLE—TWO MEN KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—A dispatch was received here to-night from George Mathes, editor of the *Falcon*, at Somerville, Tenn., saying, "We are in the midst of a riot, two men killed about 1 o'clock, and negroes are marching into town from the surrounding country; send us 300 armed men." The dispatch causes intense excitement, and a great crowd is collected around the telegraph office in quest of news, but there being no telegraph office nearer Somerville than Moscow, thirteen miles distant, nothing further can be learned. Portions of two militia companies and a number of volunteers leave by special train at 8 o'clock P. M. for Somerville.

THE FIGHTING AT SOMERVILLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—The *Appeal's* special dispatch from Mason's Depot to-night says that a report was received here late this afternoon of fighting at Somerville. The town is in arms, and great excitement prevails. The riot started with a difficulty between Oscar Burton and Paul Reeves, in which the latter was killed. Burton was immediately shot and killed by Reeves' brother, a Radical candidate for Sheriff. This was followed by some one killing the second Reeves. At last accounts the fighting was still going on.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—Reports from Tipton, Fayette, Henderson, and McNairy, state that those counties have gone Democratic.

In Brownsville District Livingston (Democrat) was elected Chancellor by 4,000 majority.

KANSAS.

CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR INGALLS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 7.—The *Times* of this city published yesterday what purports to be an exposé of private and political misdoings of Senator Ingalls, of Kansas. The article covers fifteen columns, and the charges are of a very damaging character.

KENTUCKY.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN BULLITT COUNTY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 7.—The town of Shepherdsville, Bullitt County, was the scene of great excitement on Tuesday last. It appears that on election-day the friends of Carpenter, the Republican candidate for County Judge, distributed whisky by the bucketful to the negroes at the polls. There was much drunkenness among them, and a difficulty arising between them and a white man, a large number of the negroes pursued him to a hotel, but he got out by the back way and escaped. The disorders continued next day, and in a difficulty between the negroes and a Frenchman, he shot and killed the ringleader of the drunken mob. The infuriated negroes pursued him, and he also took refuge in the hotel. The negroes then surrounded it, and with drawn pistols demanded his surrender. Meanwhile the white people collected, and danger of a bloody collision was imminent. The negroes finally dispersed. But during Wednesday and yesterday the whites from the surrounding country have been coming into town, and great fears are expressed that a collision between the whites and blacks may yet occur.

LOUISIANA.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 7.—In the Republican State Convention matters have quieted down, and none but delegates are admitted into the State House except by tickets. This action will doubtless exclude every one of Mr. Pinchback's friends. The caucus action last night indicates that the convention will get through most of its business to-day, although it will not get at work until noon.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 7.—The Republican State Convention adopted the report of the Committee on Credentials, seating both Pinchback and Packard, delegates from the Tenth Ward. Packard was elected President, receiving 122 votes to Pinchback's 44. The convention completed a permanent organization, and adjourned until to-morrow.

The Second Congressional District Convention met, and after a few ballots adjourned. Judge Dibble was ahead.

The Sixth District Convention meets in the morning.

The Democratic State Convention meets at Baton Rouge Aug. 24.

ARKANSAS.

SUSPENSION OF STATE REGISTRATION LAWS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7.—The convention to-day passed an ordinance suspending the State Registration laws.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 7.—The Anti-Monopoly Congressional Convention at Burlington, Iowa, yesterday, nominated Hon. L. G. Palmer.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 7.—The Conservatives of the First District to-day nominated Beverly B. Douglass, of King William County, for Congress, on the tenth ballot. His principal opponent was Gen. R. T. L. Beale.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—The delegates to the Republican State Convention from the Third Congressional District met this morning, and renominated Hon. C. B. Darrall for Congress, for his fourth term, by acclamation. This is one of the strongest Republican districts. Mr. Darrall was returned by both boards at the last election.

Hon. J. H. Sypher was renominated for Congress in the First District.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

On Thursday night a large stable at Upper Stillwater, Me., belonging to the Stillwater Boot and Shoe Company, took fire, and the flames spread to the shoe factory, the stables on both sides of it, the Sacramento House, O. A. Waterhouse's store, and the dwellings of Mrs. Ann F. Bacheldor and William Henderson. The shoe factory was entirely destroyed. The hotel and two stables were the property of the Boot and Shoe Company, and were valued at $2,900; insured in the Home of New-York for $1,700. The factory building was valued at $2,100; insured for $1,300 in the Home of New-York. The stock and machinery were valued at $5,000, and insured in the Franklin of Philadelphia for $3,000. The store and goods of O. A. Waterhouse were valued at $3,000, and were not insured. Mrs. Ann F. Bacheldor's house and furniture were valued at $800; insured for $500 in the Home of New-York.

During a thunder-storm on Thursday evening the barn of James M. Usher, at West Medford, Mass., was struck by lightning and burned. Thirty tons of hay, several sets of harness, $500 worth of books, and a large number of settees and stoves stored therein were destroyed. Loss, $4,000; insurance on barn, $1,000.

A large quantity of lumber at Holt's saw-mill, Mesquito Cave, New-Brunswick, was burned Thursday night, and the wharf considerably injured. A steam fire-engine was taken across in the ferry-boat, and the mill was saved. The loss is not known, and there is little, if any, insurance.

A special dispatch to Chicago says a fire at Paola, Kan., Thursday night, destroyed the best business portion of that place. The loss is $70,000; insurance, $25,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

About 9:30 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the pantry of the Metropolitan Hotel, which for a time alarmed the inmates. It was extinguished, however, by the employes of the hotel before any serious damage was done. The fire is supposed to have originated from an imperfect flue.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred from some unknown cause in the apartments of John Colbach, on the fifth floor of the tenement house No. 29 Essex street, resulting in $400 damage to the building and contents.

At 9 A. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the dwelling of A. Silberstein, No. 66 King street, and was extinguished before any material damage had been done.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—1 A. M.—The storm centre on Thursday night south-west of Nova Scotia has disappeared to the north-eastward; the barometer is highest over the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; partly cloudy weather with rain areas has prevailed from Tennessee and the South Atlantic States to the Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake region, and the Middle States; high temperature over the south-west. The rivers have continued falling at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Nashville, and St. Paul.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England the pressure will diminish, with fresh and brisk south to west winds, higher temperature, cloudy weather, and rain.

For the Middle States and lower lake region, south-west to north-west winds, higher temperature, clearing but partly cloudy weather, followed by rising barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, southerly and westerly wind respectively, generally higher barometer, rising or stationary temperature, and clear or clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi valley, Iowa, and Missouri, slight change of temperature and barometer, light variable winds, and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	67°	3:30 P. M.	90°	81°
6 A. M.	67°	66°	6 P. M.	85°	80°
9 A. M.	75°	73°	9 P. M.	79°	71°
12 M.	81°	77°	12 P. M.	76°	68°

Average temperature yesterday.......72⅞°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......77⅝°

THE WISCONSIN RAILWAY TROUBLES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the railroad injunction suit, Mr. Carey concluded his argument for defendant, and was followed by Judge Dixon on behalf of the State. The Court expressed some doubt as to whether it had original jurisdiction of the subject of the suit, and Judge Dixon argued at some length on that question. At 6 o'clock the court adjourned until Tuesday morning. A decision will not be reached before the close of next week.

YACHTING.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

THE RUN FROM NEW-LONDON TO NEWPORT—THE MAGIC AT THE HEAD OF THE SQUADRON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Like a great many other people in the fleet, I had to shift my quarters this morning, so I took passage on board the pretty little schooner Magic, Mr. Garner's boat, and was ready to accompany the squadron down to Newport. Last night we had a very pleasant time at the Pequot House, on the point. The yachtsmen, however, did not remain long on shore, as they knew that the Commodore would give the order to sail at any hour after sunrise, if there was wind. Consequently everybody was on board the vessels at a seasonable hour, and all was in readiness early. On Thursday the Idler had already gone to Newport, and the Magic had been out to sea with a party of ladies. Besides these events and the arrival of a schooner-load of persons from New-London, nothing of an exciting nature occurred during the day. The time was passed by the owners of boats in rowing and visiting friends sojourning at the Pequot House. This morning the second day of the cruise proper was begun by the squadron, and this afternoon it arrived at Newport, making, I am told, the quickest passage ever accomplished before by the same class of craft in Summer. The morning was bright and clear, with a lively south-westerly wind. All the fleet lay peacefully at anchor, scarcely disturbed by the rippling waters, and with all hands wide awake watching the flag-ship for the first signal. It was given at 8:30 o'clock, and every cable was hove short. The utmost anxiety was manifested by the owners of the boats, and the second gun was eagerly waited for. The anchor was tripped on board the Magic immediately after the second gun fire at 9:01¼, and paying off gracefully she stood out of the harbor, passing under the stern of the Dauntless, and was really the first of the schooners under way. She had been around further in shore than the rest, and the Captain felt the necessity of getting away sooner than the other yachts. The sloops were to windward and first at this part of the cruise, in the following order: Gracie, Vision, Wayward, and Vindex. The schooners came along in the following order: Magic, Alarm, Restless, Wanderer, and Rambler. It was a beautiful start, and there was plenty of wind for the heaviest yachts in the fleet. Every sail was set and drew, but it was clear that the people on board the Vision, Gracie, and Wayward were determined to try conclusions with each other and do their utmost to get into Newport first. But man proposes and the wind disposes in marine matters generally, so that the strife between these vessels was ended somewhat prematurely by an accident to the Gracie, whose jibboom was carried away in the very outset. Just as she began to feel the wind the spreader forward bent up, and slacking the stay threw it up and carried away the spar. On board and to leeward came the jib-topsail and head-gear, creating confusion on board the once trim little sloop, and thirty-five minutes elapsed ere the mischief was remedied and fair way on the yacht obtained. Of course without any head-sail she kept coming up in the wind, and made no way until the crew had rigged a stay from the masthead to the stump, and set it up so that it would carry a balloon jib. Then the pretty little sloop began to look better, and, as will be seen, did not do herself discredit.

The first boat out of New-London was the Magic, which went along at a smashing rate, leading the fleet gloriously. After her came the Vision; next the Wanderer, Rambler, Egeria, Vindex, Wayward, Gracie, Alarm, Phantom, and Dauntless. The wind was freshening, and the craft had, besides, the advantage of the first of the ebb. The Magic was to leeward of all, but the Phantom, which was far behind the other vessels, seemed inclined to hug the wind, believing no doubt that it would come out more from the southward and necessitate a close-hauled sail. As it was the craft laid their courses toward Point Judith merrily, and carried every available inch of canvas. At 9:15 the Wanderer began to show what she could do when she had wind, and crept up to and shot past the Vision in gallant style. The Rambler did the same for the Wanderer soon after, but most unaccountably afterward dropped astern just as fast. At 9:30 o'clock the yachts were as follows: The Magic, Rambler, Wanderer, Vision, and Phantom. The remainder were nowhere, in a racing sense. The breeze, still fresh, veered a little, until it came out strong and steady from the south south-west.

The Magic, gallant little schooner, was still ahead, with the Rambler, Wanderer, Dauntless, Vision, Phantom, and Vindex to windward and behind her. It will be observed that the Dauntless had materially changed her positon in the fleet, and was coming up hand over hand with her heavier competitors. They all had wind enough and settled down to their work, going free in good earnest. The interest of the contest between the westerly vessels was centered on the performance of the Dauntless, Wanderer, and Rambler, which were together in a bunch to windward and striving with a will to overcome each other. The Wanderer passed the Rambler at 11:15 o'clock, and so did the Dauntless ten minutes after. This was a very exciting period of the passage, because the little Magic, by dint of downright good handling, was keeping ahead of the large schooners and showing the way to Point Judith. The Phantom still crept to leeward, expecting to catch the first of the flood making into Newport about that time. The Wanderer, with her cloud of canvas, now came up alongside the Magic, and stood abeam of her for an hour. The Rambler dropped astern, and had a close tug with the Phantom to the Point. The Captain of the Magic thought that by keeping this position, and hugging the shore, she would turn the headland first, and easing off his sheets would leave the weathermost craft a couple of miles behind going before the wind. In this he was mistaken, for the Wanderer dropped to leeward with all sail set about noon. The Dauntless did the same, and got up her immense squaresail so that the smaller vessel's chance of reaching Newport first became momentarily less. The Wanderer and Dauntless were on the Magic's starboard quarter, where they remained until Point Judith was passed and then they shortened the distance between her and them.

From this to Newport the three boats kept close together, sometimes the Wanderer leading then the Magic, and often the Dauntless was second. On board the Magic and the other yachts the sails were wing and wing, and on the former the jibtopsail had been brought aft and set up and down the foremast on a jack-stay to leeward with the sheeting leading aft to the quarter. This sail did good service and helped the little schooner to hold her own with the two great yachts on either side of her. They passed Brenton's Reef Light thus: The Wanderer and Magic at 1 o'clock; the Dauntless a few seconds later; the Rambler and Phantom were several cables' lengths in the rear, and were having a quiet little rivalry all to themselves. To add to the excitement, the Foam, Idler, and Tarolinta came out to meet the incoming fleet, and saluted each vessel as they went by, rounding to immediately after, and joining in the run up the harbor.

The Wanderer had now forged ahead, and the Dauntless had also left us going by under our lee and good-naturedly offering to order dinner for us at the Ocean House, so long did they expect to be at anchor before us. But they reckoned without their host, and we showed them the truth of the adage, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." The Dauntless, close on the Wanderer's heels, but a trifle to leeward, was anxious to creep to windward of her and luffed short up across her stern. The Captain of the Wanderer would not have it, so kept his luff too and the vessels fouled, the Dauntless, jibboom catching between the Wanderer's mainboom and the topping lift. A minute later the former's light spar broke off at the outer jibstay, and the headsail came on board by the run. The race was ended so far as the Dauntless was concerned, and she, with her successful competitor, entered the harbor going to leeward of Goat Island. The Magic went to windward and taught them a lesson they are not likely to forget for some time. With all her sheets flattened aft, lee sail under, and sailing about as fast as she ever did since she was built, the Magic, most skillfully handled by Capt. Clock, passed Fort Adams and weathered the buoy grandly. A few moments later she rounded to opposite the steam-boat dock and let go her anchor. At 1:30 o'clock her commander fired two guns and claimed the honor of leading the squadron from anchor to anchor. The Rambler was second, the Dauntless third, the Wanderer fourth, and the Phantom fifth, inside of four minutes. Of the sloops, the Vision was first, at 1:47; the Vindex next, one minute after, and the Gracie, despite her accident, only four minutes behind her old foe. The other craft came in soon, and saved their distance.

The harbor was full of yachts from the east and west, upward of thirty sail being at anchor. There were the Seawanhaka people and some boats of the Eastern Club, making great preparations for the Corinthian regatta, which takes place to-morrow, from an imaginary line drawn between a stake-boat anchored off Fort Adams and the Dumpling Rocks to and around a stake-boat anchored at the buoy off the north end of Block Island, leaving it on the starboard side, and thence home, crossing the above line.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of the committee on board Commodore Swan's schooner, the Ariel, to scan and adjust the lists of the crews of the boats entered. Only five had, up to 4 o'clock, the hour of limitation, complied with the rule, tendered the names of their crews, and signified their intention of taking part in the race. They were the Azalia, Commodore Forbes, of the Eastern Club; the Fearless, E. B. Phillips, of the same; the Tempest, A. J. Lee, Jr., Boston Club; Idler, Mr. Colgate, New-York Club; Foam, T. B. Boardman, Eastern Club; Eva, E. B. Gould, New-York Club; Madeleine, J. Voorhis, Brooklyn Club; Tidal Wave, W. Wade, Comet, W. H. Langley, New-York Yacht Club; Palmer, R. Stuyvesant, Seawanhaka Club; and the Peerless, J. R. Maxwell, Atlantic Club. Only schooners had entered, and half of them, for various reasons, are prevented from racing. The schooners expected to take part in the struggle are the Idler, Azalia, Fearless, Tempest, and Foam.

YACHTING ON LAKE ST. CLAIR.

WINDSOR, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The yacht race on Lake St. Clair, between the Cuthbert, of Cobourg, and the Cora, of Detroit, was not decided to-day, on account of the boats not coming in in the specified time—seven hours. The Cuthbert came in about two miles ahead of the Cora.

ROWING.

THE REGATTA AT OAKLAND BEACH—THE BOSTON CREW WIN THE FOUR-OAR RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OAKLAND BEACH, R. I., Aug. 7.—Oakland Beach was again crowded with people to-day to see the boat races, but, as on Thursday, the wind continued to blow in fitful gusts from the south-west, and the water was very lumpy even in the well-sheltered cove. Promptly at 2 P. M., however, the first race was called. It was a skiff race, open to all, and was won by P. Gallagher, defeating C. G. Wilcox, F. A. Plaisted, and J. H. Curran. The professional four-oar race was the next event on the programme. For this there were originally two entries, the Long Shore crew, of Portland, and the Faulkner-Regan crew, of Boston; but on the way hither the Boston crew had their boat stove in on the train, and a mixed crew was made up to give the Long Shore crew a race. One of the Boston men, however, had gone home, and the result of his absence was the arrival of another boat, the England, formerly belonging to the Renforth crew. This made three entries for the race, and the excitement ran high when the fact became generally known.

Although wind and water were anything but favorable for a shell race, the signal to prepare was given at 4 o'clock. The Boston crew in launching their boat met with another accident. One of their men, stepping in, put his heel through her skin, making a bad check. These unfavorable tidings reaching the multitudes which lined the banks of the cove, blank disappointment was visible on every countenance. But the cloud was soon dispelled, the Captain of the crew stating that if ten minutes were granted him he would be able to repair the damage. An enthusiastic cheer broke from the mass of spectators when the three crews appeared upon the course. The course was four miles, turning three stakes; otherwise four times over a mile course. The crews starting in this race were as follows: The Faulkner crew, of Boston, George Faulkner, bow. M. Mahoney, F. A. Plaisted, Patrick Reagan, stroke; the Long Shore crew, of Portland, Me., T. Twigg, bow, M. O'Brien, M. E. O'Brien, R. O'Brien, stroke. The Biglin crew was made up here as follows: James Ten Eyck, bow, Charles Engel, John Biglin, Evan Morris, stroke. The prizes in this race were $450 for the first, $250 for second, and $100 for the third boat.

THE RACE.

The Boston crew, having won the choice of position, went to the eastern stake boat, the Biglin chose the centre, and the Portland crew took the west. All the boats were rigged starboard bow, therefore, Mr. Engelhardt, the referee, decided to have all the turns made from starboard to port. At 4:54 the word "go" was given by Mr. Remington, the starter. The Boston crew immediately got away with a lead which they opened to three lengths within a furlong, the Biglin crew dropping under the stern of the Portland crew, and bringing up the rear. The Boston and Portland crews made their first turn almost together. The Biglin boat turned some distance short of the stake, throwing this crew out of the race. Coming down over the second mile the Boston boat got an advantage of five lengths by the time the half-mile point was reached, but the Portland boys made a good spurt and reduced the distance to a little over a length before the Boston crew made their second turn, which they did in 12:43, with their opponents eleven seconds behind. At the end of the first half of the third mile the Boston boat was eight lengths ahead of the Portland, and from this out it was a stern chase for the latter. The Biglin crew continued to row around without turning the upper stake, and being swamped, stopped to turn their boat over. The Boston crew won almost with a minute to spare, in 26:13¾. To-morrow morning the amateur single skull and amateur four-oared races will come off, concluding a very interesting regatta.

SCULL RACE AT NORWICH, CONN.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 7.—An exciting scull race occurred here to-day, on the Thames, between the Murphy brothers, two well-known amateur boatmen, and Burke and Connolly, a couple of coal-heavers. It was rowed over a two-mile course, and was won by the latter crew in 17 minutes 14½ seconds.

OUTRAGES IN ARKANSAS.

THREE HORSE THIEVES AND A MUTINOUS PRISONER HANGED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 7.—Three horse thieves were taken out of jail at Ozark, Franklin County, last Tuesday night, by about 100 masked men, and hanged. On Monday night last, the prisoners that were confined in the Sebastian County Jail escaped. A posse went in pursuit, and were fired on by one of the prisoners, killing one of the posse. The prisoner that did the shooting was captured, and returned to jail. That same night he was taken out by about 200 persons, and hung.

CALIFORNIA MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—The mining share market is weak. Raymond Ely is quoted at 14½; Ophir, 20⅜; Consolidated Virginia, 79; California, 37¾; Norcross, 43½; Belcher, 63¾; Chellar, 52½; Crown Point, 68¼.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

PROROGATION—ADDRESS OF THE QUEEN—THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE—RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Parliament was prorogued to-day by a message from the Queen, which was read by royal commission.

Her Majesty thanks both Houses for voting the annual grant to Prince Leopold.

She states that the relations with all foreign powers are friendly.

She explains that England is represented in the Brussels Conference, but has stipulated that there shall be no change in the recognized rules of international law, and that no restrictions shall be placed upon the conduct of naval operations, and reserves the right to accept or reject the recommendations of the conference.

The message further says: Negotiations have been undertaken for the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty formerly existing between Canada and the United States. The negotiations, commenced by the desire and in the interest of Canada, have been temporarily suspended by the adjournment of the American Senate. They will be revived soon, and I hope will lead to an increase of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

I deeply lament the condition of Spain, and while earnestly desiring the restoration of peace and order in that country, consider non-interference as most conducive thereunto.

A treaty has been concluded with the Sultan of Zanzibar, providing for the gradual stopping of the slave traffic.

I am thankful that the famine in India has not been attended with much mortality, which is due to the timely precautions and measures taken by my Government.

The Gold Coast is being gradually pacified and reorganized, and the King of Ashantee is discharging his obligations.

The message proceeds to congratulate Parliament upon its work, and expresses pleasure because of the reductions in taxation; at the passage of the Factory act, by which the health of women and children will be promoted; at the passage of the act reforming church patronage in Scotland, which will conduce to the religious welfare of the people, because it removes the cause of controversy; and at the passage of the Public Worship Regulation bill, which will settle the form of worship of the Established Church.

The message also mentions other measures of minor importance which may be expected to be productive of good, and concludes by invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the members in the discharge of their duties.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS WIN THE SECOND CRICKET GAME IN ONE INNING.

LONDON, Aug. 7—3 P. M.—The cricket match between the eleven of Prince's Club and the twenty-two of America was resumed this morning. The Americans went to the bat and completed their first innings with a score of 110. The game was then suspended for lunch. Harry Wright scored 22, McGeary 18, Hall 12, Leonard and McVey 11 each, O'Rourke 10, and Murnan 9, and not out.

There is much dissatisfaction because Messrs. Prince are unable to collect a good team.

One of the members of the Red Stockings Club fielded for the Englishmen this morning in order to complete their number.

There was a large crowd of persons on the ground when the game commenced, but the weather became threatening, and many left.

LONDON, Aug. 7—5 P. M.—The cricket match between the Englishmen and Americans was resumed after lunch. The eleven of Prince's Club went to the bat for their second inning and scored 39. Their combined score for the two innings being only 60, the Americans, of course, win the game in one inning, with 50 to spare.

The cricket match having terminated earlier than was expected, a game of base-ball was commenced, there being sufficient time before dark to finish it. A large crowd, which is increasing, witnesses the play.

A SCRATCH GAME OF BASE-BALL AT PRINCE'S

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The base-ball playing at Prince's this afternoon was a scratch game, two members of the Prince's Club playing with the Athletics, and two with the Red Stockings. The former won by a score of 15 to 8.

YACHT RACE FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES, CHALLENGE CUP.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The yacht race for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup took place to-day. There were three entries—the Enchantress, Egeria, and Shark. The former lost her jibboom while tacking off Cowes, and was obliged to return. The Shark also retired soon after the start, and the Egeria proceeded over the course alone.

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

REPORTED SECRET ALLIANCE BETWEEN SPAIN AND GERMANY—RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC A CONDITION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Paris correspondent says he has reliable authority for stating that a secret convention was concluded three months ago between the German Emperor and Marshal Serrano, by which Germany agrees, if necessary, to aid in the suppression of the Carlist insurrection, either with money or by means of armed intervention, and undertook to secure the recognition of the Spanish Republic by her allies. Serrano in return pledged Spain to an alliance offensive and defensive with Germany in the event of a war with France. Italy was to form a third party to the alliance.

FRANCE COMPLAINS TO GREAT BRITAIN OF GERMAN HOSTILITY.

VIENNA, Aug. 7.—The *New Free Press*, of this city, reports that the Duke Decazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has complained to the British Government that Germany is seeking a quarrel with France. The complaint is based on the conversation of July 30, between the Duke and Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador at Paris, when the latter stated that Germany, irrespective of the action of the other powers, would take what steps it thought proper against the discriminations made by the French in favor of the Carlists, in violation of the obligations of neutrality.

FRENCH AND SPANISH RELATIONS AGAIN AMICABLE.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The attitude of the Spanish representative here is most conciliatory, and the difficulties with Spain are at an end.

Señor Castelar is expected at Versailles, charged with the mission of negotiating for the recognition of the Republic of Spain.

IRELAND.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The agitation in favor of Home Rule, which, although feeble, is still being maintained, seems hardly consistent with the fact that emigration from Ireland is and has been for a long time past gradually diminishing. The one, if we place a generous estimate on the character and intentions of its advocates, indicates a degree of discontent at existing things, and this, again, is not likely to result from a state of much material prosperity. The other, on the contrary, tends to show that the people are not much depressed by misfortune, more especially as the Irish have never shown any deep reluctance to leave their country when distress has driven them to do so. The two things are indeed so diverse in the inferences to which they lead, that any attempt to reconcile them would be useless. But it is quite worth while to try and ascertain which more truly represents the actual condition of the country; whether it is unprosperous, as Mr. Butt and his friends represent, or whether it is really improving in material wealth and happiness, as the diminished emigration would seem to imply. More especially is it desirable to have some clear understanding on the subject from the direct bearing which the condition of Ireland has, and always has had, upon the flow of a useful current of emigration to the United States.

In the speech which he made upon the subject of Home Rule in the British House of Commons, Mr. Butt did not at all clearly define the scheme which he stood up to advocate. He treated it merely as a general or abstract proposition, which he wished the House to think it would be wise to accept. But he was much more explicit when describing the condition of Ireland. This he painted in the most dismal colors, and if the logic was a little weak, the effect intended to be produced was decidedly unsatisfactory. According to Mr. Butt, Ireland is impoverished almost beyond comprehension, and is growing worse every day. How is it, then, that the people do not continue in the course they have hitherto followed, and come to the United States? The only way we can meet this is by seeking to ascertain whether Mr. Butt's statement is not overdrawn, and to obtain proof in support or otherwise of his general representation. But incidentally it must be remembered that Mr. Butt draws this deplorable picture as an argument in favor of returning to a system of legislative independence between Ireland and Great Britain similar to that which existed before the union in 1800. He thereby implies that previous to that date all was peace, happiness, and prosperity. But here at once his argument begins to show its weakness. The principal fault in the Irish character—as defined by an able writer not long ago—is a tendency to lawless combinations, directed mainly against the rights of landlords, but sometimes allied with revolutionary projects, and occasionally in its worst excesses breaking out into a wild conspiracy against order and society itself. But it is considerably more than a century since this made itself felt in the agrarian insurrection, and in outrages that first disgraced the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and only in a less degree, Ulster. The history of the organization known as the "Whiteboys" is a narrative of the most brutal and horrible crimes that were ever committed in a civilized State. It is recorded not by alien or unfriendly witnesses, but by Irishmen themselves. The archives of the Irish House of Commons furnish the most shocking details of their proceedings, and men like Lord Clare, Burke, and Arthur Young, have either indorsed or described them. This was forty years before the union, but the Irish Parliament not only refused to investigate the causes of the insurrection, but avoided any remedial measures whatever beyond the issue of a few special commissions. The difficulty, amounting almost to an impossibility, of obtaining evidence against offenders rendered the law powerless, and a reign of terrorism was established. The "Whiteboys" were in the habit of going in bands through the country, and forcing peaceable people to join them under threats of violence; they undertook to redress anything that seemed to them in the light of a grievance; they levied contributions upon the farmers; carried off their daughters, some of whom they forced into marriage, while others were subjected to the grossest abuse, which often ended in death; and for many years they led a life of idleness and violence by thus subsisting upon the settled classes of society. A favorite mode of punishment adopted by them was to take people out of their beds, carry them naked in the Winter into the woods, and bury them up to their chins in holes filled with briars, not forgetting to saw off one or both of their ears before leaving.

This state of things the Irish Parliament was unwilling or unable to put down, and it continued till the insurrection of the Whiteboys fell into abeyance before Wolfe Tone's society of "United Irishmen" in 1791. The ostensible object of this society was to secure a reform in Parliament and the extension of privileges to the Roman Catholics. But the real object was a political revolution, and the complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain. Six years later this republican body went so far as to nominate an Executive Government, with Lord Edward Fitzgerald at the head, and although this movement was suppressed by the authorities, the rebels appealed to arms, and a state of civil war ensued. In one conflict against the Armagh Militia, under Lord Gosford, they left 400 dead on the field; but marching afterward against the town of Wexford, 18,000 strong, they defeated the garrison, and took possession of the town. In like manner they made themselves masters of Enniscorthy; and after a severe defeat inflicted upon them a few days later by Lord Nugent, at Ballynahinch, they avenged themselves by committing the most cruel atrocities upon the inhabitants of these two towns. The aid they received from the French, the slaughter at Vinegar Hill, and the subsequent successful policy of Lord Cornwallis, are matters of history. But they are also illustrations of the state of turmoil and disaffection which reigned in Ireland during the last years of Home Rule.

It was not expected that the transfer of the Irish Government to the Imperial Parliament would immediately remedy this scene of disorder and violence, founded, as it was, as much upon religious bigotry as anything else. Agrarian confederacies and outrages continued. Members of these societies assembled at night in disguise, sometimes with arms. They went to the houses of such persons as refused them assistance; if necessary, they broke them open and robbed the proprietors of their property, inflicting torture upon any who were special objects of enmity; and, if necessary for the final completion of their designs, if any person was honest enough or bold enough to give information against them, the business which began in lawless combination was consummated by murder. The peace of 1815 increased these enormities. There was no Poor law. The people had been accustomed to depend almost entirely for their subsistence on the production of the potato. Prices fell, and distress, and with it crime and disorder, increased. For several years whole districts were the scenes of violent disturbance, lawlessness, crime, and savagery. Large parts of the country were placed under the Insurrection act; and in a lately-published memoir of the late Chief Justice Lefroy it is stated that when the special commission under that act opened in Limerick and Cork, in 1822, the calendar presented for trial was appalling. The number of offenders in Cork alone was 366, of whom thirty-five received sentences of death, and some were ordered for immediate execution. This at once attracted the attention of the Imperial Parliament, and committees were appointed to inquire into the whole subject. Among the voluminous evidence obtained, the causes of the disaffection were attributed by the late Judge Day to the poverty of the people, which exposed them to the seduction of any felonious and turbulent leaders, the lack of employment, the non-residence of landlords, the want of education, which leaves the people in a semi-barbarous state and incapable of judging for themselves, and the high rents demanded from the peasantry. But these inquiries did not lead to much improvement at the time, mainly on account of the increased violence of the Catholic party, although little hope of quietude was entertained as long as the population crowded on the land, and the evils of the landlord system continued unabated. In 1844, a year of good harvest and prosperity, the agrarian outrages were more than a thousand in number. They were aggravated three years later by the famine, but reached their highest prevalence in 1848, the year of revolution, and of Smith O'Brien's rebellion. In that year the committals in Ireland reached the extraordinary number of 38,000, and there were sixty capital sentences. Lord Chancellor Blackburne, the Chief Judge of the Special Commission at that time, described the calendar as "containing a frightful detail of every crime and every atrocity by which our nature can be disgraced, every crime that can be committed in violation of the laws of God and man."

But here we come to a point which demands notice. The political storms of 1848 served to clear the air nowhere more than in Ireland. The occupation of the political agitators who had so miserably failed to gain the object of their professions was gone, and immediately peace and prosperity began to prevail. From 1850 agrarian outrages, and crimes associated with them, almost ceased. This was not due entirely to the cessation of political agitation, but it was so very largely. The population had diminished, a Poor law had been enacted, and the poor found means of relief, education received a new impulse, the customs of land tenure had improved, and the nation advanced considerably in commercial wealth. All this tended to produce a better state of society; but it must be remarked that directly the Fenian movement gained popularity in 1867, agrarian crimes increased, and although not as numerous nor as cruel as formerly, they showed a marked contrast to the freedom from outrage which had characterized the previous sixteen or seventeen years. The Coercion act has had a powerful influence in lessening disorder more recently, but there is ample evidence, as we shall show presently, that the deep-seated ills of Ireland have been removed, and that. as has been truly said, "Any future manifestations of disaffection will be the result rather of traditional sentiments. not to be quickly eradicated, than of any active predisposing causes."

As showing in a very prominent manner the change observable between the agrarian agitation of 1848 and that of 1869–70, we may again refer to a charge to the Grand Jury at Mullingar after the latter occasion, in which the Judge said that the number of cases in which bills would be laid before them did not exceed six, which, with three or four that stood over from the previous assizes, constituted all the criminal business. Statements of this kind are the best evidence in favor of social advancement, and it again is proof that the causes which produced the serious outrages of the past have likewise been removed.

But let us turn now to evidence of another kind. The population of Ireland at the last census was nearly the same as at the time of the union. In 1801 it was 5,395,456; in 1871 it was 5,411,416; but the wealth and prosperity of the country, and therefore relatively of individuals, have largely increased. Civil registration, which began in England in 1837 and in Scotland in 1855, was not introduced into Ireland till 1864, and it is still very imperfect, but it shows two important signs. Although the population has slightly diminished, or, at any rate, has not increased, there is a marked increase in the number of births. The persons committed for trial have also diminished from 6,078 to 4,476, and the number of convictions from 3,285 to 2,565. This is all evidence of increased prosperity, and it is the more noteworthy when taken in connection with the fact that fully as many persons are receiving relief under the Poor law. The returns, in fact, show a slight increase of pauperism during the last few years, but this is due to the greater accuracy with which they are now made up, and to the extended administrative machinery for the relief of the poor. It is worthy of remark, however, that while the population of Ireland is little more than one-fourth that of England, the aggregate amount of relief given is only one-tenth.

Ireland covers an area of 20,322,641 acres, which, exclusive of town sites, was divided in 1872 among 19,547 proprietors. Of these, 5,589 owning 100 acres and upward, are resident on their estates; 4,465 reside constantly elsewhere in Ireland, and only 180 were returned as living sometimes out of Ireland and sometimes on their property. Those rarely or never resident in Ireland were returned at 1,443. Nearly half a million acres are held by 6,000 proprietors, all in lots under 100 acres. The land actually under cultivation has decreased a little since 1847, but the production has increased. In 1860 the value of the crops was estimated at £20,000,000; five years afterward it reached more than £28,000,000, and three years after that again it grew to £32,000,000. The number of cattle increased from 2,600,000 in 1847 to 3,700,000 in 1867. Pigs and poultry doubled in number. The total value of the live stock in 1851 was £28,000,000. In 1866 it was £51,054,000. In 1849 there were only seventy flax factories in the country, and the exports of linen to Great Britain did not exceed £2,000,000. But in 1862 it amounted to £6,292,000; in 1864 it reached £10,327,000, and it has since been gradually enhanced. In twenty years the aggregate receipts of the Irish railways have increased more than 250 per cent., which is no bad measure of general prosperity, and during ten years emigration diminished from 117,229 in 1863 to 72,763 in 1872. Last year it showed a further decline, and during the first six months of the current year it was again reduced to the extent of 14,359 persons. Here, too, is another, and, as it seems to us, an unanswerable argument, in favor of the greatly improved condition of the people. Taking the decade that next followed the period of the famine, and which preceded that of the Fenian movement, and we find an immediate and signal improvement in the way in which the people were housed. In 1851 there were 39,370 first-class houses in Ireland. In 1861 these had increased to 44,302. Second-class houses increased from 292,280 to 333,140. Third-class houses fell from 588,440 to 553,496, and the fourth class, which comprised merely wretched mud cabins, diminished from 284,229 to 197,062. We have not exact returns upon this subject down to the most recent period, but we are assured that when obtained it will show a still more remarkable change in the same direction.

In 1865 Mr. Adams, the American Minister to London, made a careful tour throughout Ireland, and he wrote an account of it to Mr. Seward. Among other things he said: "I have not seen anywhere in England more indications of comfort, plenty, and general good condition than are to be found in that portion through which I passed," and of the vicinity of Dublin he wrote: "The aspect of the dwellings, the cultivation of the lands, and the substantial condition of the middle classes, all combine to disprove the presence of suffering much beyond the average of most nations of the Old World."

And the opinion thus expressed would be more strongly justified now than it was even nine years ago. There is, indeed, no evidence whatever existing in support of the unfavorable picture of the condition of Ireland drawn by Mr. Butt. On the contrary, whether we look at the criminal records, the commercial returns, the state of agriculture and manufactures, the wealth of the people or their social condition, everything goes to show an improvement very large in extent and very marked in degree—more so, probably, than could be found in any part of Europe during the same period. The facts cannot be controverted, and they are growing more emphatic every year as an answer to Mr. Butt and his friends, who are demanding a return to the governmental system under which so much misery prevailed in the last century.

THE BAR-ROOM HOMICIDE.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CORONER—THE PRISONER, BUTLER, DISCHARGED.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an investigation into the case of Joseph Reid, the Williamsburg brass founder, who was killed on Saturday night last in Myers' liquor saloon, No. 288 Pearl street, during a scuffle between himself and Michael H. Butler.

Mr. Reid was twenty-nine years of age, born in Toronto, Canada. He was the principal partner in the firm of Joseph Reid & Co., of No. 136 First street, Williamsburg. Henry L. Myers, the proprietor of the saloon in which the fight occurred, was the first witness called, and testified: I live at No. 2 Cliff street. Am proprietor of a liquor store at No. 288 Pearl street. On Saturday last deceased, with some friends, came into the saloon. They had several drinks together. About 6 o'clock Butler came in with two or three other persons and called for drinks. Reid stood up from the table at which he was sitting, and crossed over to the counter. One of Butler's friends called for lager-beer, but it was all gone. Butler caught hold of one of his friends, and Reid asked him what he interfered with the man for. Butler replied that it was no affair of his. They had some words, and both took off their coats and clinched. They rolled on the floor together, and Reid staggered to his feet. He soon fell again, and this time he failed to rise. His head dropped over on his breast. In falling his head struck against the counter. Officers were called in, and he was carried outside. I did not know he was dead until Capt. Caffray sent for me. I have known Butler for several years, but did not know Reid. No blows were struck by either Butler or Reid.

Patrick J. Mara testified: I reside at No. 123 Cherry street. Am a brass-molder. On Saturday last I went into Myers' saloon. Reid and a shopmate of mine were there. We had several drinks together. Another shopmate came in, and we had more drinks. About 6 o'clock Butler came in and stood at the counter drinking with some friends. Deceased got up from the table and went over to the counter, where he got into conversation with Butler. I suppose they were friends of his, and made no remarks. A disturbance took place at the bar, and I heard some one say "don't hit him." Butler struck deceased and he fell on the floor. We carried him outside, and a doctor who was passing said he was dead.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was not important. Deputy Coroner Shine testified that he made a post mortem examination of the body, and found that death was caused from concussion of the brain from injuries received. The jury, after a short deliberation, rendered the following verdict: We find that deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain, following a scuffle with Michael H. Butler, at No. 288 Pearl street, on Aug. 1, 1874, and we exonerate Michael Butler from all blame. Butler was then discharged.

PAUL FALK AGAIN ARRESTED.

The notorious Paul Falk, proprietor of the Tivoli Garden, in St. Mark's place, was again before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with violating the Sunday law in carrying on a theatrical and musical entertainment on last Sunday night at his saloon in St. Mark's place. He is already under indictment for a similar charge preferred against him by the Sabbatarian Committee, who are determined to stop his Sunday performances, as they interfere with Divine worship in the Seventh Street Church, which immediately adjoins the rear of Falk's Garden. Several of his performers, male and female, are also under bonds for examination in the previous case, they being arrested when the raid was made. As Falk did not cease his theatrical Sunday performances pending the trial of the indictment against him, Detective Shalvey, of the Seventeenth Precinct, sued out a warrant from Essex Market Police Court for his arrest again. The detective visited the place on Sunday night, and swears that females in tights came on the stage and a regular variety entertainment went on. He then looked for Mr. Falk, but only found him on Thursday evening, when he arrested him. Falk waived all examination before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market, and gave bail in $1,000 to appear for trial.

THE ALLEGED LARCENY BY A POLICE OFFICER.

The trial of Police Officer William H. Shaw, charged with stealing $1,970 from James McKenna, while the latter was lying in a drunken sleep on a stoop at Eighth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The case for the prosecution having closed on Thursday evening, counsel for the defense called Ex-Police Officers Wilson and Porter, Capt. McIlvaine, and Sergt. Havens, who testified to the prisoner's good character during a number of years. The prisoner was then called and testified that he had been on the Police force nearly seventeen years, and had never during that time been charged with dishonesty. He denied that he had stolen McKenna's money, but admitted having accepted some stamps given him by the complainant in order to take a drink. In cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Allen Shaw said that the stamps received by him amounted to about $1 25, and they were given by McKenna as he was leaving to go toward Sixth avenue. He was not in the habit of accepting money from strangers, but this having been given him to take a drink, he thought it no harm to take it. The prisoner explained the searching process testified to by Mrs. Bischoff by saying that he had shaken McKenna in order to wake him up, and stated that he had aroused complainant twice. Officer Osborne, who was on post on Eighth avenue on the night of the alleged robbery, testified that he saw McKenna walking between two men on the avenue about 2:30 o'clock. McKenna, the complainant, was recalled by counsel for the defense, and admitted that his sister had, with his knowledge, offered a reward for the money charged to have been stolen. The case was submitted without argument on either side, and after an able charge from Recorder Hackett, the jury at 12:20 P. M. retired to consider on a verdict. At 1:30 P. M. the jury returned, and having announced that they were unable to agree to a verdict, were discharged. The jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal during their deliberation. On motion of Shaw's counsel bail was then reduced from $2,500 to $1,500.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF REUBEN BOWLER.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman in the case of Reuben Bowler, who was thrown from his wagon in Bank street, near Greenwich, on Friday, July 31, and injured so badly that he died that night at Roosevelt Hospital. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that deceased was driving through Bank street, on the above date, when his horse became frightened and ran away, throwing him from the wagon. Dr. T. S. Bahan, who was called to attend deceased, testified that he found his skull fractured on the right side, causing compression of the brain, from which he died. The jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by being accidentally thrown from his wagon in Bank street, by reason of his horse having become frightened at a passing train on the Elevated Railroad.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT BY A WOMAN.

Louise Brady, of No. 44 Third street, and Ann Hughes, of No. 40 Chrystie street, met yesterday in Hester street, and there got into a quarrel. At length Ann reminded Louise that she had served a term of four years and six months in Sing Sing. At this the latter became infuriated, and assaulted her opponent with a penknife, cutting her face badly. She was arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, who held her for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 19, amounting to $25,789 54; pay-rolls, number of warrants 291, amounting to $74,421 18; total, number of warrants 310, $100,210 72. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $29,605 57; collection of assessments and interest, $2,382 70; market rents and fees, $2,314 50; water rents, $2,451 22; licenses, Mayor's Office, $[illegible]; fees and fines, district courts, $84; $36,918 99.

OUR INLAND SEAS.

GLIMPSES OF SCENERY AND COMMERCE.

THE THRESHOLD AND THE VESTIBULE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MARQUETTE, Lake Superior, July, 1874.

As the Winslow emerged from the ship canal into the river above the rapids, our parting view of the two villages, with their beautiful yet wild surroundings, and the mile of tumultuous breakers gleaming and flashing between, was only less charming than the first had been. The St. Mary's River may be considered as extending only five or six miles above the Saut, and even within this space you begin to perceive that the softer features of the lower shores are gradually vanishing, and a wilder and severer aspect gathers like a cloud over both shore and river. Six miles above the rapids we make a short stop at Point aux Pins, on the Canadian shore. This is a level, sandy plain, covered with a grove of pine trees, among which are handsomely situated a store, a few dwellings, and here and there a weather-beaten wigwam of the "*gens du Lac*," as the Canucks call them. Waiska Bay, which the sailors always take pains to slightly mispronounce, next receives us—the threshold to the still grander scenery beyond. It is, perhaps, two miles in width, and is terminated by two projecting capes—Gros Cap on the Canadian, and Point Iroquois on the Michigan, shore—the Pillars of Hercules of Lake Superior. Gros Cap is a bold rocky promontory rising somewhat abruptly to the height of 700 feet, while beyond appear the outlines of succeeding heights, which possess that freedom and boldness of contour which, rather than mere size, distinguish mountains from hills. The voyager from the lower lakes, however well he may be prepared to find the shores of Lake Superior more bold and lofty, is nevertheless apt to experience astonishment as he beholds the growing grandeur of the scenery northward.

Beyond these Pillars of Hercules the shores rapidly recede to right and left with a magnificent sweep, forming the expanse of water twenty-five miles across called Taquamenon Bay. The Canadian shore of this bay has two deep recesses, forming two minor bays of great beauty, Goulais and Bachewaunung. If Waiska Bay is the threshold to Lake Superior, Taquamenon is the worthy vestibule, and is terminated by White Fish Point on the south side, to which is opposed Mamainse Point on the north. The approach of these two promontories is a repetition on a grander scale of features of Point Iroquois and Gros Cap, below. We headed across this broad bay directly for White Fish Point, where we touched. This point has been aptly compared to the shape of a raven's head, a long sand spit forming the bill. The hamlet of rude cabins, the cooper shops, the numerous seine reels on shore, and the prevalence of long-legged boots and oil-skin jackets sufficiently indicated the ruling industry of the place. A score of huge fish cars stood upon the dock ready to be wheeled upon the deck of the next steamer bound to the cities of the lower lakes. An immense number of most unwelcome passengers came aboard here, and began forthwith to manifest their bloodthirsty dispositions, but happily a stiff breeze soon came to our relief by carrying many of them overboard. The Point is covered with a grove of pine in which a light-house is pleasantly located. Near by we catch sight of our first sand-dune, an immense hill of light yellow sand swept up by the wind, which plays on this point with tremendous force.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

With precisely seven hundred miles of our voyage behind us, we swept in a semi-circle of respectful radius round the Raven's Bill, and suddenly emerged from the vestibule into the grand presence chamber of the greatest of our inland seas. Statistically, there are before us thirty-two thousand square miles of water—an area a little larger than the State of Maine—encircled by fifteen hundred miles of the grandest shore in the whole world. Our friends bound for Duluth have still a voyage of more than five hundred miles before them. While this is the most elevated of the chain of great lakes, (being six hundred feet above sea level,) it also has the deepest basin, descending three hundred feet below the same line.

But you have little need of statistics on Lake Superior. In some indefinable way it impresses its vastness upon your senses without the media of words and figures. Somehow you feel its sea-like breadth in the stronger palpitation of its surge beneath you. You comprehend its measureless depth from the color of its water, which is a deep indigo-blue, instead of the apple-green of Lake Erie, while the lofty and silent shores, whose forests bear no sign of man's adventurous footsteps, speak of the unexplored wilderness lying beyond them.

Our first afternoon was divided between these novel sensations and the scene about us, which consisted, in fact, of but two objects—the lake and the one visible shore. League after league of that high, bold shore swept by with its escarpment of yellow sand and its crown of dense, dark forest, and still there came no feeling of weariness or monotony. The sun descended to his setting with unusual splendor, leaving the whole atmosphere filled with the softest and yet most transient hues. And when they had all faded we were astonished to see how long the twilight lingered in the north—a phenomenon which attracted our attention every clear evening. Then, the sky above us had the crisp, frosty sparkle and depth of a winter's night, and teemed with stars. Lake Superior was in its calmest mood, and we slept as quietly as if we had been on shore, although in all the navigation of the lakes no region is more dreaded by the mariner than the shores of the Upper Peninsula from White Fish Point to Grand Island, a distance of nearly a hundred miles. This coast is exposed to gales from every direction, and in all its length does not offer a single place of refuge for steamer or sailing-vessel; and so abrupt are the towering cliffs along this whole distance that even a landing can scarcely be anywhere made from a small boat. The beach is said to be strewn with wrecks of vessels. But our dreams, as we were carried safely along this perilous coast, were disturbed only by the weird and grotesque imagery with which Indian legend has, from immemorial time, invested these shores, and which Mr. Longfellow has made the scene of some of the most effective passages of his "Song of Hiawatha;" and I may, perhaps, most conveniently describe some of them here, as we saw them under such favorable circumstances on our return.

SAND HILLS OF THE NAGOW WUDJOO.

About fifty miles west of White Fish Point is Point-au-Sable, sometimes called also the Grand Sable. The shore here presents a series of sand-dunes, on a scale of magnificence which is without an equal. The coast hitherto, though sandy, had been consolidated, but now passes, by a sudden transition, into a vast bank of loose sand more than 350 high. This enormous accumulation of yellow sand is the débris of the sandstone which forms the shores further to the westward, for when we imagine, what no human eye, perhaps has yet witnessed, the tumult of a Winter's gale battering these walls with volleys of crashing icebergs, we may reasonably suppose that these solid battlements are being ground to sand. This sand is swept shoreward by the water then caught up by the winds and wildly tossed into the arid mountains, where only here and there a green spot occurs like an oasis in the Sahara. This is the Grand Sable, the spot which Mr. Longfellow has chosen for the scene of Hiawatha's Wedding Feast. The assembly demand that Pau-Puk-Keewis, a sort of Indian Mephistophiles,

"The merry mischief-maker,
Whom the people called the Storm-Fool,"

should dance the Beggar's dance to please them.

He first executes some very wonderful pirouetting,

"Then along the sandy margin
Of the lake, the Big-Sea-Water,
On he sped with frenzied gestures,
Stamped upon the sand and tossed it
Wildly in the air around him;
'Till the wind became a whirlwind,
'Till the sand was blown and sifted
Like great snow-drifts o'er the landscape,
Heaping all the shores with sand dunes,
Sand hills of the Nagow Wudjoo!"

Beneath this airy garb of legendary fiction, the student of the rocks finds the truth of nature's restless labors, ever tearing down to build anew.

THE PICTURED ROCKS.

Of all objects of interest in the Upper Lake region, the Pictured Rocks are what everybody has heard most about and is most anxious to see. They are less than twenty miles west of the Grand Sable, and we had the rarest combination of favorable conditions of satisfactory observation. The smooth sea allowed our steamer, with bated speed, to approach unusually near, while the afternoon sun shed its softened light full upon them, and shot its level beams far into their arching caverns to reveal their depths. The Pictured Rocks are not, as is often supposed, a series of independent and isolated masses, but a continuous, unbroken cliff or wall rising perpendicularly from the water to the height of nearly 300 feet. The distant view as we first saw it, in the bright afternoon sunshine, may be readily understood, if you imagine yourself surveying from a distance a vast city of Grecian temples—deserted, yet scarcely in ruins; built of marble, yet weather-stained to an agreeable hue. So long as the minute details of structure were beyond the reach of the eye, the architectural appearance was most remarkable, and for a long time we were puzzled to make out the details, as one is puzzled to resolve the features of a distant group of buildings viewed by moonlight. The sandstone forming this bluff is stratified very distinctly, and presents toward the water a gently undulating front, with few salient projections. The term Pictured Rocks has been in use no one knows how long, or by whom first applied, and it is certainly not a happy selection. The two features which render this part of the shore one of the world's wonders are the variegated colors of the cliffs and the curious architectural shapes they present; but the former feature is certainly much less striking than the latter, so that the name conveys no adequate idea of the cliffs. The origin of these two features is not difficult of explanation. The colors are due to the following cause: The strata are of variable thickness, some being pervious, while others are impervious, to water, so that along the horizontal lines of the pervious strata in the face of the cliff the moisture oozes out, especially during the wet season. This water, in filtering through the porous sandstone, becomes charged with the oxide of iron, by which the buff-colored sandstone is stained as the water flows down the walls, evaporating and leaving its brown deposit. In a few places patches and streaks of bluish and greenish color are seen, which have been attributed to the presence of copper salts in the rocks, but at our distance it was impossible to make a satisfactory examination. The exceeding moisture also sustains a growth of lichens, which add to the variety of colorings, of which the general effect is so remarkable. But it is the grandeur of form, rather than the variety or disposition of colors, which impresses you. Here are domes, arches, and colonnades, in comparison with which the rock-hewn temples of Ellora are trivial. This vast façade of five miles in length, with all its variety of detail, nevertheless possesses a certain unity, which may be considered to constitute one of nature's styles of architecture. An ice-laden sea, driven by the fury of such winds as Lake Superior only knows, has rough-hewn these walls, while the chipping frost has worked out the finer lines, leaving the beating rains to give the whole a softer finish. Hence it is that the name given by the early French *voyageurs*—"*Les Portails*"—likening them to the portals of a grand cathedral, is not only the more artistic, but also the truer conception, especially as, in spite of their own grandeur, you feel that they somehow are suggestive of something still grander.

The most westerly of this series of fantastic shapes is the Miner's Castle, a rocky turret of seventy feet in height, in the base of which the form of a Gothic arched gate-way is discernible. Near by a huge plate of the upper part of the ledge has been dislodged and fallen to the base of the cliff, where it rests in a vertical position, and from its shape is at once recognized as sail rock. Beyond this point eastward, the whole face of the cliff from bottom to top is scooped and hammered into the most fanciful shapes. The most imposing specimen of this Neptunian architecture is the Grand Portal, a quadrilateral projection of vast size, advancing into the lake several hundred feet, with a front of about 300 feet. In the face of this enormous pile is hewn an archway of 100 feet in height, and more than 150 feet in breadth, with nearly 100 feet of unbroken sandstone above the crest of the arch. This grand portal opens into a vaulted grotto of still vaster proportions, into which a vessel of large size might enter. On the eastern and western sides of this quadrilateral minor archways open, through which the morning and evening sun streams in to gild the floor of rippling emerald, or make the grand dome above dimly visible. It is said that the ceaseless lapping of the waters about its base fills it with an ever-varying succession of musical echoes. The gulls swarm about it, and nothing could be more beautiful than the effect as they sail out and in, their broad white wings now gleaming like silver in the full sunlight, then suddenly quenched as they pass within the shadow of the Portal—then a host of dusky wings dimly outlined in the gloom as suddenly flashing into dazzling light as they pass the line of light and shadow.

Eastward from the Grand Portal is the Chapel, which, though of less majestic proportions, is no less curious. Imagine a massive roof of sandstone, resting at its corners on four gigantic pillars, making a vaulted apartment about forty feet in width and the same in height. It has not for its floor the water of the lake, as the Grand Portal has, but is elevated at a height of, perhaps, forty feet above the water level. It requires little imagination to transform a rectangular fragment of sandstone, at the base of one of the columns, into a pulpit, while many of the other appurtenances of a place of worship are quite readily supplied in this temple of nature, whose choir is of the many-voiced winds, singing now in the ripple of the Summer sea, and anon thundering in the full chorus of the Winter's storm. Near the Chapel a little stream—Chapel River—leaps from the summit of the cliff sheer into the lake, its vaporous gauze hardly possessing substance enough to cast a shadow on the rocky wall behind it. The eye, wearied by so much stern grandeur, dwells upon its exquisite beauty with a sense of delightful rest. A better exemplification of beauty as contradistinguished from grandeur could nowhere be found.

INDIAN LEGENDS OF THE PICTURED ROCKS.

The Indian imagination, with its fondness for the grotesque, did not fail to render these cavernous cliffs populous with its most wonderful mythical creations. Here the Menniboujou played their wildest pranks. Here the wily, mischief-making Pau-Puk-Keewis, flying for refuge from the wrath of Hiawatha, met his doom, as Mr. Longfellow paints it so graphically. In various disguises this cunning Indian Satan had been detected and vanquished by the now furious Hiawatha; and

"Once again in human figure,
Full in sight, ran on before him,
Sped away in gust and whirlwind,
On the shores of Gitche Gumee,
Westward by the Big-Sea-Water,
Came to the rocky headlands,
To the Pictured Rocks of Sandstone."

The Old Man of the Mountain opened the rocky doorways and welcomed the frightened fugitive to his gloomy caverns. Hiawatha comes up and raves with the fury of a demon, calling on Manito to open, but no answer came. Finally he implores the aid of the storm fiend from the Thunder Mountains.

"Then Waywassimo, the lightning,
Smote the doorways of the caverns,
With his war-club smote the doorways,
Smote the jutting crags of sandstone;
And the thunder, Annemeekee,
Shouted down into the caverns,
Saying, 'Where is Pau-Puk-Keewis?'
And the crags fell, and beneath them
Dead among the rocky ruins
Lay the cunning Pau-Puk-Keewis."

THE METROPOLIS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

One hundred and seventy miles west of the Saut we enter the beautiful harbor of Marquette. This brisk little city of six thousand inhabitants is just twenty-five years old. The opening of the St. Mary's Ship-canal in 1855 made a city here possible. Here we have a commodious harbor, protected by a substantial breakwater and furnished with four extensive piers. The broad streets, the elegant stores and residences, the abundant supply of water drawn from the lake by Holley pumps, and the railroads, all strike your eye with a strange surprise after you have journeyed for days through the wilderness—it is like waking from a dream. The site of the city is very handsome, being an elevated bluff with sufficient unevenness of surface to give variety and picturesqueness of effect. The harbor contains several beautiful little islands, among which many little sail-boats were gaily flitting. The fishing here is excellent. In a few minutes' trolling a gentleman of our party took two fine trout of ten pounds each, while Master Louis eclipsed him by bringing in one weighing nearly fourteen pounds. It puzzled the steward to find a platter large enough to display the prize next day at dinner. Solid, tender, of exquisite flavor, it was inferior only to its little cousin of the brook.

IRON.

Nature seems to have provided for a division of labor on the shores of Lake Superior by distributing into separate districts the materials which are to attract, occupy, and compensate labor. In this arrangement Marquette means iron. Behind it the most precious of iron ores are piled up in mountains, while before is the harbor where only it can be set afloat. Still, even here the dominion of the sail is not without a disputant. As in the Lower Peninsula the locomotive has penetrated the depths of the pineries, dividing the carrying trade with sailing vessels, making it difficult to centralize or monopolize the lumber trade, so history is repeating itself here in the Upper Peninsula, since already the locomotive has threaded its way through the wilderness of woods and the wilderness of snows out upon the shore of Lake Superior, and sent its shout of challenge across to Thunder Bay. Having penetrated the heart of the iron regions, it now stretches far away westward toward the copper regions, and has already reached L'Anse, at the bottom of Keweenaw Bay.

The great iron region may be roughly described as lying from twelve to thirty miles back from Marquette, and reaching into Wisconsin, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, making such a magazine of iron ore as is nowhere else known. There are now in active operation more than fifty mining companies, giving occupation to many thousands of miners, mostly Scandinavians. The principal centres are Negaunee, Ishpeming, and Michigamme. The ores here obtained are of the valuable classes, chiefly specular and brown hematites and magnetic. During the year 1873 the total amount of iron ore shipped from the three ports, Marquette, Escanaba, and L'Anse, was over a million tons, besides a large amount of pig-iron, representing a cash value of more than eleven million dollars.

A QUESTION OF ECONOMY.

A question of practical economy is in process of solution here on a grand scale. These valuable ores, and the fuel required to work them, are widely separated. Shall these ores, which contain the very minimum of foreign matter, be transported to the neighborhood of the coal fields, or shall the coal be carried to the iron fields, or shall they both be carried to some intermediate point, such as Detroit, Cleveland, or Erie? The distribution of the pig-iron produced will have some bearing on the question. Between the lump of ore and the finished tool there is often a needlessly long and curious journey; but as journeying is expensive, the final purchaser is interested in seeing this expense reduced to the minimum. The first producer also is no disinterested spectator of the process.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

From the Hong Kong *Press*, date 28th June, the following is taken: "At about 9:25 A. M. on June 23, Hong Kong was visited by a severe shock of earthquake, moving from north-west to south-west. The effect was extremely startling, and for a few moments spread consternation through the community. Windows rattled and broke, floors shook, and buildings were felt to tremble. Numbers of people rushed out of their houses terror-stricken, and it was not for some time that the cause of the shock was ascertained.

The Roman Catholics have had another disturbance at Anjou-hsien, in the department of Jao-chow, in which a chapel was burned and some converts lost their lives. Ping-zu-hu, the Grand Generalissimo of the Yangtsze, and the reputed author of *Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines*, passed down on May 31.

The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce have applied to the local Government for the report sent in by the recent commission with reference to the effect of the Chinese cruisers upon the trade of the port. The application has, however, been refused.

The Tai-o-maru, a large Japanese steamer with hurricane deck, was totally lost during a storm on the 15th of June. She was driven ashore on the bank of the Akita River, on the west coast, near Niigata. Of the crew twenty-seven were lost; the passengers and the remainder of the hands managed to reach shore. There were no Europeans on board.

On the 6th instant an American mail steamer arriving in Hakodate harbor ran into a junk laden with rice and sunk her. A claim was put in by the owners of the junk and her cargo, for 10,000 yen; but it was decided that the fault lay entirely with the junk, as she exhibited no light.

There is no very definite news from Formosa, except that the Japanese are clearing the sea coast of aborigines, which rather conflicts with a statement we saw lately in one of the Japanese papers, that Gen. Le Gendre had made treaties with all the tribes except one, and that the latter would inevitably come in."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., A. Robertson Walsh, Esq., in the chair, assisted by Frederick H. Wolcott, Esq., Vice President. Rev. Dr. A. H. Clapp read the thirty-fifth chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer. Seven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in Nebraska, two in Wisconsin, and one in each of the States of Texas, Minnesota, and South Carolina. Various important communications were received, viz., from Mr. Samuel A. Purdie of the Friends' Mission at Matamoras, asking for funds to bind portions of the Testament printed at the expense of this society, and to print more, which were granted: From Rev. Dr. Trumbull, as to Bible work in Chili; from Rev. A. L. Blackford, Rio Janeiro, as to Bible work in Brazil; from Rev. D. H. Nutting, Marash, sending the annual letter of the Central Turkey Mission, and from Rev. H. P. Page, Samahove, being annual letter of the European Turkey Mission, giving gratifying accounts of the New Testament in Bulgaria, and from Rev. Dr. I. G. Bliss, London, stating improvement in his health, and in regard to the interference of the Turkish officials in the circulation of Scriptures in the Turkish language, and from his son, Mr. Edwin M. Bliss, Constantinople, saying that purposes only have been announced thus far, but no actual prohibition has taken place. The business goes on as usual. Grants of books were made to the American Missionary Association, to the Presbyterian Board of Missions, to the Friends' Missionary Society, and to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for Mexico; a large grant to Memphis and Shelby County Bible Society for colportage in Arkansas; to French-Canadian Bible Society, and many others of smaller amount for domestic and foreign work. The whole number of volumes granted is 5,042, including six volumes in raised letters for the blind, besides others to the value of $2,125, and $400 in funds for the foreign work. Mr. Rowe, the General Agent, now in Europe, was requested to extend his tour as far as Constantinople and Beirût, to look into the Bible work at those important centres.

A NEW AMBULANCE.

A new ambulance recently completed for the United States Marine Hospital is on exhibition at the ware-rooms of Mr. M. Curley, No. 111 East Thirteenth street. The general appearance of the vehicle is similar to those in use at Bellevue Hospital. A decided improvement, however, is found in the internal arrangements. A soft leather cushion is substituted for the portable stretcher in use by the former ambulance corps, which covers the floor of the conveyance, and is so arranged as to accommodate two persons in a reclining position, or may be fastened up beneath the seats, which extend lengthwise on either side of the vehicle. A medicine chest is provided underneath the seat occupied by the driver, and a pillow, for use in extraordinary cases, is lodged in the space intervening between the chest and the floor. When it becomes necessary this ambulance will accommodate fourteen wounded persons with ease and comfort to the patients. The decorations are in gilt, the word "Ambulance" being painted on either end of the box, and the inscription, "U. S. Marine Hospital, 1798–1871," encircling the coat of arms of the service, adorns the sides. A stretcher for conveying wounded persons from scenes of disaster to the ambulance is provided, and is so arranged as to permit its being stowed away under the cushions when not in use. The entire cost of the ambulance on the improved plan will be $650. The design was furnished by Dr. Heber Smith, of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who personally superintended its construction, and contemplates its introduction in all the cities where the service is represented.

A RIVER PIRATE CAPTURED.

On Tuesday night, two men in a small row-boat robbed the bark Gumari, lying at Washington street, Brooklyn, of several coils of rope worth $100. They were surprised, but too late to prevent the robbery, by John Friedman. The thieves crossed the river to New-York and escaped. A description of them was given to Officer Leary, of the Seventh Precinct, and on Thursday night he arrested a man named Hugh Manning in a small boat at Pier No. 45 East River. The stolen property he also found in the boat. Manning was held in $2,000 bail, yesterday, by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court. Officer Leary has made many important arrests of river thieves within twelve months.

A WARNING TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.

On Wednesday last, Ann Hackett, of No. 93 Cherry street, applied at the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, No. 136 Beekman street, for work. Mrs. Owen said she had none to give her, and she went away. Shortly after she had gone Mrs. Owen missed three dresses of the value of $49 50. She had the woman arrested, and the property was found in her possession. She pleaded guilty, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court.

SNEAK ROBBERY OF BUTTONS.

Yesterday John Robinson, who said he had no place of residence, was taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, charged with stealing a box containing thirty gross pearl shirt buttons, of the value of $38 40, the property of Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. Mr. Edward J. McManemy, a clerk in the employ of the firm, swore that he saw the prisoner take the property. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

A FALSE FRIEND.

THE HUGHES DIVORCE CASE IN ENGLAND.

On the 23d of July, the case of Hughes vs. Hughes and Muirhead, came on for trial in the Court of Probate and Divorce in London. It was suit for divorce and damages, on the ground of infidelity on the part of the wife. It appeared that the petitioner, Capt. Cecil Alfred Hughes, was an officer in the Second Life Guards, and he was married to the respondent, Isabella Hubertone Emma Caroline Le Clemens Hughes, on the 4th of March, 1870. The petitioner was at the time twenty-nine, and the respondent twenty-three years of age. She was a daughter of a Belgian Baron and Baroness, the Baron and Baroness Faintiquere, as was understood. In the Autumn of 1869 the petitioner was on a visit to his uncle at St. Leonards, where he met the Baroness Faintiquere and her two younger daughters, the oldest one having been married to a gentleman of the name of Rousell. On completing their visit at St. Leonards the Baroness and her daughters came to London on a visit, and Capt. Hughes, the petitioner, did his best to show them over the most interesting sights of the metropolis. This intimacy gave rise to an invitation from the respondent's mother to the petitioner to pay them a visit in Belgium, and the invitation was accepted. This visit ended in the marriage of the parties on the date stated. After passing the honeymoon abroad they came to England, when the petitioner joined his regiment at Windsor. They lived there up to 1872 on the happiest possible terms, and there was one child, prematurely born, the issue of the marriage. In the early part of 1872 Capt. Hughes, the petitioner, was in ill-health, and he was advised by his medical advisers to go abroad. Unfortunately, previous to doing so, one day when in the park the respondent met the corespondent, Capt. Robert Dalrymple Stewart Muirhead, whom she had known previous to her marriage, when an attachment was stated to have sprung up between them. That attachment seemed to have arisen in 1866, but from that time up to 1872 the parties had never met. In the interval Capt. Muirhead had married a lady of large fortune, which with his property in Scotland brought him an income of over £4,000 a year. That lady died, and at the time the co-respondent met the respondent in 1872 he was a widower. The corespondent expressed great regret at the illness of the lady's husband, and ultimately it was arranged that he should accompany them as a friend to Homburg, where the petitioner was advised to go for his health. They left for Homburg on the 6th of August, 1872, and on their way they stopped some time at Spa. Both there and at Homburg some matters occurred which excited the petitioner's suspicions as to the conduct of the parties, but the respondent having laughed it off, telling him that it was a mere little bit of innocent flirtation, the matter went off, and nothing more was said of it. On the 12th of September they left Homburg to return to England, and the corespondent accompanied them. On their way home they paid a visit to the respondent's sister, Mme. Rousell, who resided at Ardennes. That visit continued until the 11th of October, when Capt. Hughes found that business required his presence in England, and he left to attend to it. Previous to his doing so he told his sister-in-law of his suspicions as to his wife and the corespondent, and strongly enjoined her not to allow them to be together, and arranged that her husband was to accompany his wife to England. After he left it was alleged that the adulterous intercourse took place between the parties, both at Brussels and at Dover, on their way to London, where they remained at the Lord Warden Hotel for one night. The result of the whole matter was that in December, 1872, the respondent finally left her husband, and was now stated to be living with the corespondent, by whom she was stated to have had a child in July of last year. Capt. Hughes, indignant at the treatment he had suffered from the corespondent, challenged that gentleman, and they fought at Cologne, but the duel was a harmless one. After that he commenced the present suit, in which he claimed a dissolution of his marriage, and damages from the corespondent for the wrong he had done him.

Capt. Cecil Alford Hughes, the petitioner, stated that he was a son of William John Marchbanks Hughes, of the Queen's Dragoon Guards. He then detailed his meeting with the respondent at St. Leonards in 1869, and his subsequent marriage to her in March, 1870. The respondent was a Roman Catholic, and they were civilly married at Brussels in the beginning of March, and afterward on the 24th of March at London. He understood that the corespondent's name was originally Stewart, but he took the name of Muirhead from his wife, now dead, by whom he came into considerable property. On the petitioner and his wife leaving England for Homburg they met the corespondent at Spa, and he afterward met them at Homburg. There was no actual arrangement that they should travel together, while it was understood that Muirhead was going to visit at the same place. While at Homburg he considered that Muirhead paid too much attention to his wife. It was talked of by people about the place. On the 12th September they left Homburg for Cologne, and the corespondent accompanied them. After they arrived at Cologne he found, on coming into the hotel, that his wife had the corespondent's things put into the room next to her own, and which he had selected for himself, and placed his luggage in it. He complained to his wife about it, and had the corespondent's things put out. From Cologne they went on to Spa. They there occupied separate bedrooms. One night he heard a noise in the passage, and on looking out he saw his wife coming from the corespondent's room. She gave him an explanation, which at the time satisfied him, and there was no more of the matter. On another occasion he found the corespondent coming out of the sitting-room which communicated with his wife's bed-room. He went into his wife's room, and found her apparently asleep. He roused her up and accused her of allowing Muirhead to be in her room. She solemnly protested that she had never seen him, and he was satisfied. After that they went on a visit to the respondent's sister and her husband at Ardennes, and the corespondent went with them. Having business in London, he was obliged to leave Ardennes on the 11th October. His wife desired that she should be allowed to remain a few days longer with her sister. He left on a Friday, and the corespondent was to leave the Sunday following. He arranged before leaving that the respondent's sister's husband was to accompany her to London. On arriving in London he was told by his mother that there were evil reports about as to the conduct of his wife and Muirhead, and he telegraphed to her to come home, and that he would meet her in Brussels. She wrote him stating that she could not come then, as Muirhead had been taken ill and was not expected to live. Other communications passed between them, and on Monday, the 21st, he expected his wife in London. In the afternoon of that day he received a telegram from his wife stating that she was going to remain at Dover during the night, and that Muirhead and her brother-in-law, Roussell, were with her. She came home next day, and he upbraided her for her conduct. She again protested her innocence, and told him that if it was his wish she would never see Muirhead again. On the 9th November, being again ill, he left for Pau, accompanied by his wife. They went to Paris and then to Rouen. While there he had a letter put into his hands addressed to his wife's maid. It was from the corespondent to his wife, and stated that he would meet her at Pau. There were various endearing expressions in it which still further roused his suspicions. He then told his wife he would leave her, but his wife so strongly protested her innocence that he burned the letter. After that he changed his intentions of going to Pau, and resolved on going to Nice. They went to Paris en route for that destination. They went there on the 24th November, where they met his wife's mother. On the 25th his wife went out for the purpose of shopping, but he found she had purchased nothing. She told him that she had no knowledge of Muirhead being in Paris. On the 27th he received a letter announcing the death of his grandmother, Lady Otway, and he at once left for London. He left his wife in Paris, in charge of her mother, on the understanding that they were to go on to his wife's sister, and remain there until he should join her. On arriving in London he found Muirhead was out of town, and he suspected he was in Paris. On finding that he wrote to his wife, warning her not to see him. He received a letter in reply, again protesting her innocence with Muirhead, and stating that nothing had passed between them but flirtations. He went to Paris on the 3d of December, and found that his wife was not there, and that her boxes had been taken from the hotel where she was staying. He afterward received a letter from his wife, stating that she had finally left him, and that she would never again cohabit with him. She had since been living with Muirhead.

At the conclusion of the petitioner's case Mr. O'Malley stated that he did not intend to call evidence on the part of the corespondent. He addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, which was the only question at issue. The jury, after hearing the summing up of the judge, gave a verdict for the petitioner, with damages against the corespondent to the amount of £5,000. The court accordingly pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs.

SNATCHING A GOLD CHAIN.

As Mary T. Morgan, of No. 314 West Thirty-fifth street, was walking up Sixth avenue, yesterday, and when near Thirtieth street, Albert Morasky, of No. 249 West Thirty-first street, snatched a gold chain and locket from her, and ran off with it. He was pursued and captured, and yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Morgan held him in $1,000 bail to answer. The fellow used considerable force in tearing the chain from the lady's neck.

CARRYING BRASS KNUCKLES.

Officer Sayre, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested Franz G. Adolph, of No. 5 Horatio street, for fighting with an unknown man on Greenwich street, on Thursday night. On searching him at the station-house most villainous-looking brass knuckles were found in his pocket. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held Adolph in $500 bail on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

A BIBULOUS WAITER.

Hermann Crofelius, a waiter of No. 11½ Forsyth street, called on the firm of Krockman & Freund, No. 25 Rivington street, and representing that he was sent by August Bartels, of No. 43 Rivington street, obtained three gallons of wine from them. The fraud was soon discovered, and Crofelius arrested. Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday held him in $1,000 bail.

SUITS AGAINST THE CITY.

IMMENSE NUMBER OF CASES TO VACATE ASSESSMENTS.

OLD LITIGATION REVIVED—A LIST OF THE CLAIMANTS—WHAT THEY DEMAND.

The legacy left by the late Tammany Ring to this City, in the shape of hundreds of suits at law, is still intact. Whether the men whose leader is now in the Penitentiary personally absorbed the appropriations they had so lavishly made for services, nominal or real, and for labor and supplies, does not appear, but it is certain that the civil calendars are groaning under an unprecedented burden of municipal cases, all designed to lighten the City Treasury, and compel the payment of a multitude of claims which the Controller has either repudiated or regarded as questionable. These facts appear from the prodigious list of causes now on file in the office of the Corporation Counsel. Familiar names appear on the list. Edward Boyle, the Surveyor who, during the Tweed régime, received $287,789 19 in five years, comes forward with another large bill for like services. Jose F. Navarro, the head-centre of the water-meter job, files his claim for nearly $750,000. George H. Purser, one of the scions of Tammany in its day of more flagrant corruption, is plaintiff in a suit in which he asks the City to pay him about $30,000 for his services as "clerk" of the Broadway Widening Commission. The proprietors of a score of newspapers join the caravan of claimants. Then a great army of real estate owners fill up the rear, demanding of the courts to relieve them from assessments levied upon their property for various improvements, on the ground of mandatory technicalities in the law, or non-compliance with the provision of the ordinances relating to regulating, grading, and paving streets.

THE TIMES called attention some time ago to the mode by which assessments were vacated. Since then the evil has assumed the most startling proportions. The millionaire Wm. B. Astor has been relieved by the courts from assessments on a portion of his vast real estate, for paving streets where it is located, on the very simple ground that the contracts were not advertised in the late New-York *Leader*, one of some sixty newspapers which the Common Council selected for the purpose, and hundreds are now following Mr. Astor's example. In some instances, however, assessments were vacated either because streets had once been paved or the work was not deemed necessary. Many tax-payers doubtless would never have thought of taking such legal proceedings but for the unsolicited advice of lawyers who offered to take their cases into court for only twenty per cent. of the amount involved. The list of cases against the City has been largely swelled by these means. In the meantime assessment bonds are issued to pay for the improvements, but when assessments are vacated the principal and interest must be paid by the City at large.

The estimated number of suits against the City is about 2,700. Some of the cases are for damages arising from the riots of July, 1863; others are to recover salaries as attachés of various departments before and after the present Controller assumed office. Still others are for claims which have been disputed by special examiners appointed by the Finance Department. Every variety of claim is represented in the long list. Even the memorial suits for damages arising from the loss of a horse on some one of the docks find a place in this broad volume of litigation. One plaintiff, Edmund Jones, claims over $250,000 for stationery, &c., but this claim is merely representative, as three others depend on the result of this "test" case. Some idea of the number of tax-payers who desire to have assessments upon their property vacated may be realized from the following partial list:

Broadway Widening.—Matthew Byrnes, Thomas H. Barrowsky, Edward Brennan, J. S. Baker, Chas. Butts, Peter M. Belgam, John Blaney, Geo. Beardsley, executor; Louis J. Benjamin, S. L. M. Barlow, executor, &c.; S. L. M. Barlow, Corporation Laight Street Baptist Church, Corporation St. Luke's Methodist Church, Richard Cumisky, E. W. Conkling, Felix Chase, Sarah Clark, James Coneman, Francis Cottenet, M. Connolly, Charlotte C. Clark, Calvary Baptist Church, Sarah C. Curry, Alfred T. Conklin, Church of the Transfiguration, Mary M. Coombs, Rufus Darrow, Acaire De Saucha, Philip Daly, Benjamin Douglas, John Dearhurst, Wm. Dealing, John J. Duryea, Francis Donebach, Silas C. Evans, John Emmons, Thomas T. Ferris, Joseph R. Frith, Hugh Fearny, A. Fink, Wm. Fowler, John Fox, Charles Fessler, Wm. Fanning, John Fink, Wm. Fowler, James Fitzpatrick and Wm. Fanner, Henrietta Gershell, George Glass, Isaac B. Guest, Miguel Garcia, John Gaseld, John E. Gillespie, John Graham, Sarah L. Hazard, Eliza Hullihan, Abraham Harman, Rufus Hatch, William Hullihan, George W. Hojer, House of the Good Shepherd, Sarah Joseph, Josiah Jex, John S. Jenness, Jacob Korn, Henry Kaufman, Alexander Kuh, Morris Levi, Louis Levy, Adolf Levy, Adolf Levy and another, Jacob Levy, Mark Levy, Abraham Levy, John D. Lewis, Barbetta Lewis, Chas. R. Lohman, Hugh Lackey, Herman T. Livingston, Margaret Lecompte, John D. Lewis, Charles Laughran, Francis W. Leggett, Jacob Laner, Jacob Lorens, John G. Lindeman, M. S. & J. McCormick, Daniel McElhinney, Ferdinand Mayer, Peter Masterson, J. B. McCaffrey, Phebe J. McAdam, George N. Miller, Cyrus J. Murray, J. B. McCaffrey, J. Masterton, Frederick Muller, Ann McGoris, executrix; Anthony McReynolds, Henry Naylor, Eliza Naylor, James Naughton, Nathaniel Niles, Timothy F. Neville, Solomon Oppenheimer, Henry Oppenheimer, Elizabeth N. O'Keefe, John D. Phillips, William J. Pease, Meyer Rosenthal, John Roberts, Jr., Griffith Rowe, Solomon Rich, Joseph Raefel, Thos. Russell, Emanuel Solari, Wolf Schenck, Joseph M. Sanford, Chas. M. Sanford, Richard & Samuel Stein, John H. Sherwood, James Sillicks, Henry Smith, Alfred T. Serrel, George Sachs, Benjamin S. Sudsey, Peter S. Sudsey, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Maria J. Schermerhorn, Jacob Schmuck, Elibe Heinrich Sturehe, John P. Schermerhorn, Elizabeth Solomon, Electha B. Stewart, St. Philip's Church, William Simpson, John Schiever, Archibald Tamar, Chas. H. Todd, Wm. Wurster, Chas. Wuster, Joseph Wehrle, Jas. Wilson, John Williams, Charles Wood, Andrew J. Wood.

Church Street Regulating.—William B. Astor, Andrew Dellinger, Mary Dougherty, W. G. Dunscomb, L. Booker Delano, Margaret Downs, George Dickerson, William H. Daniels, Alexander Dodin, M. P. Douin, Jonathan G. Davenport, Meter Doscher, Jacob Dennitte, heirs of Francis Develing, Elizabeth Develing, George Diden, Harvey A. Dean, David Dealy, William Dealy, Amelia A. Delamater, J. J. Davis, Charles Dowd, Peter Dolan, Margaret Davis, Francis Dugan, Peter Drummond, John Dunn, James Dunn, Martha Duggan, James Dunn, John Dwyer, Joanna Drought, Robert E. Dietz.

Fifth Avenue Paving.—O. H. Archer, J. J. Astor, Addison Brown, Christian Brown, Francis Baretta, Walter Brady, Warren Brady, James Davis, George W. Douglas, James Floy, William H. Gardiner, E. H. Gilletts, H. P. McGown, Caroline R. Richmond, H. G. Silleck.

Madison Avenue Regulating.—Terence Farley, Wm. Hitchman, New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, John Muller, Wm. Millner, E. Mears, M. McCormick, Robert McCormick, P. B. McEntyre, —— Murray, Peter Monaghan, Martha McKeon, M. J. Mulligan, Mary E. Moore, Fritz Morrits, David Morrison, Thomas McWilliams, John McElvene, Thomas Morricey, D. J. Mead, Wm. C. Mead, Daniel Mahoney, James McKenna, Matilda Myers, Catrina McKlose, Orlando T. McClain, Patrick McTague, John McClean, Roderic McMahon, John McGuire, John McGuire, James McKey, John McGuire, John McGuire, Bridget Murray, John P. Mahoney, Mary Morrow, John W. Miller, Michael Murray, John Mullinbrook, John Moore, James McKinley, Charles Maeder, John Matthews, John W. Minme, Richard N. Manning, John Moller, Henry Morrison, Wm. Moser, Joshua Meyer, John Moller.

Park Place, Extension.—A. H. Stevens, Executor, &c.; William G. Annan, Executor; Frederick Bedford, Samuel Bessar, William Bush, Daniel Doritz, French Church du St. Esprit, Helen M. Fiedler, R. S. Hayward, Eugene Kettletas, Amos N. Lyon, Thomas McNeil, Henry Naylor, John O'Neill, Isaac N. Philips, James L. Phipps, Joseph Steven, Theodore C. B. Vidal, William A. Virtue, George W. Welsh, James C. Ayer, Thomas Auld, John Campbell, Richard S. Clarke, Elmira H. Kain, John B. Monnott, Ellsworth B. Maltby, John T. Pupke, Henry C. De Rahm, William L. Shardlon, William S. Thomson, John A. Ballister, Francis Cottenet, Frost, Herman & Co., Wright Gillies et al., John H. Glover, Robert Roe, G. Hoyt, Trustee; Elizabeth S. Jones, John T. Mattfield, E. E. Marcy, William H. Payne, A. A. Lelover, Simon Shalheim, A. T. Stevens, Horace K. Thurber, William S. Thomson, John Taylor, George W. Welsh, John Boyle, Henry E. Billings, Timothy S. Carpenter, Charles Dennison, Erie Railroad Company, M. F. Frazer, Wright Gillies, Goold Hoyt, Executor; F. M. Gregory, Anthony S. Hope, Mattfield & Cordes, John McCoy, E. E. Mourey, A. Marsh, A. W. Nicott, Denis O'Donoghue, Lewis H. Piqueolet, Paul N. Spofford, Executor; A. S. Stephens, Tupke & Reid, Henry Ranken, Cornelius D. Van Wagener, John J. Quinn, Michael Quewzer, Peter Rosentreller, Annette D. Renny, Aaron Reidenberger, Frederick Repper, John Ryer, T. Roaner, Owen Ryan, James Rollins, —— Renolds, Charles H. Randell, Hiram Raynor, Executor; George Ray, John Reilly, John Reynolds, John Russell, Robert Russell, Eliza Rankin, John L. Ruckert, Michael Ruhe, Eliza Rankin, John Reinhard, John Rabold, Patrick Reynolds, Dennis Ryan, (3,) John Riley, George M. Ridgley, (2,) Bernard Reilly, Eugene Ring, John Reilly, Richard S. Rosenthal, David Ripley.

Riverside Park, Opening.—Robert Auld, C. W. Alcott, John Adriance, John H. Browning, Mary E. Banker, Matthew Byrnes, Elizabeth Blossom, Jacob Bookman, Sarah Brass, John Burke, Frederick and A. C. Beckstein, Julius Beer, John H. Browning, Hugh Cassidy, E. M. Carkling, Jeremiah Crowley, Thomas W. Conkling et al., Jonathan C. Cudlipp, Sarah C. Curry, Don Alonzo Cushman, Francis Crawford, S. E. Church, Benjamin F. Curtis, Philip Daly, George and Joseph Devling, Joseph W. Duryea, Abraham J. Dooale, Mary Earl, John Emmons, Wm. Fanning, Thomas T. Ferris, John Flinkers, James Finley, Mary Fenlon, George W. Fanning, Joseph R. Frith, Levi Goldenburg, Abram H. Garrett, Sarah L. Hazard, S. V. Hoffman, Charles T. Hartman, Rowland N. Hazard, P. A. Hegeman estate, William Hallehall, Rosina Heimbach, Peter A. H. Jackson, Wm. Johnson, David Jones, John Kennedy, Isaac A. Lawrence, Andrew Leary, Thomas Otis Leroy, Benjamin Lehmaier, Louis and Simon Lawrence, Adolph Levy, Adolph and Samuel Levy, Mary Masterson, Peter B. Masterson, Daniel Meagher Wm. Menzies, Margaret McIntyre, James Moody, Thomas Muller, Thomas Munson, Wm. Mullany, Henry Mayer, E. H. Munson, James McMillan, James McGay, Alexander Odenheimer, John W. Pierson, Wm. B. Pettit, Harriet J. Potter, John D. Phillips, John P. Paulison, Helen P. Russell, Wm. Richardson, Griffith Rowe, William Richardson and Henry Sanger, William Richardson and Philip G. Weaver, Selig Steinhardt, Hyacinth Suares, John Shirly, James L. Stewart, S. H. and J. Strouse, Lambert Suydam, Samuel Simon, Jr., C. L. F. Scheff, M. and S. Sternberger, Isaac E. Tyson, Franklin Wright, Mad. Weil, Solomon Weiner, Henrietta Walter, James Wilson, Montague Ward.

As, already stated, this is only a partial list. It contains the names of some gentlemen who may have not only legal but moral grounds for applying to the courts to vacate the assessments on their property. But, be this as it may, the rapidity with which assessments are being vacated is so sure to interfere with the progress of public improvements, as it is to compel the City at large to pay for works which only tend to benefit individual owners of property.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

PREPARING FOR THE COMING ELECTION—MISCELLANEOUS POLICE MATTERS.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, a list of persons selected by the Tammany Hall General Committee as inspectors and poll clerks to act during the coming election was presented, accompanied by the following communication:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

To the Honorable the Board of Commissioners of the Police Department of the City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: Be pleased herewith to receive a list of names, respectfully submitted to your honorable board, as suitable persons to be appointed, under the provisions of existing laws relating to elections, to act as inspectors of election and as poll clerks for the ensuing year, such list being presented in behalf of the organization which elected the majority of its candidates on the State issues, as shown in the result of the last general State election, namely, the Democratic Republican electors of the City and County of New-York.

The list presented is accompanied with forms (with few exceptions) signed by each person proposed for appointment in his own handwriting, and specifying the place of residence, occupation, trade, or profession; also the term of residence of such person in the Assembly District in which he is proposed for appointment, and whether he has heretofore at any time served in a similar capacity, and, if so, within three years past, the time and place of such service is also given.

Thus may readily be obtained knowledge of the fitness of each person named. His writing is subjected to the examination of your honorable board, the term of residence given will aid to show the reputation each may have acquired among his neighbors, and experience by former service can be established, and if serving before, any charge of official misconduct can be ascertained. To secure to our fellow-citizens the assurance that elections in the future shall be conducted fairly, the laws being faithfully executed, to prove that every vote cast shall be honestly counted and justly credited, and that the true result of every election shall be properly and legally declared is a primary object of this organization.

The Democratic Republican General Committee of the City and County of New-York are aware it is not necessary that names for appointment as officers of elections shall be presented before the 15th of August, but to enable your honorable board to give full publicity to all names submitted, and to assist and promote the most rigid and thorough scrutiny as to the character and qualifications of each person, it has been determined to present the list at this early date, and to invite such examination thereof as your honorable board shall deem necessary and proper to be made.

To the foregoing it may not be inappropriate to add that while great care has been exercised in the selection of the persons named, it is quite possible in a list embracing nearly 2,000 names, some few may be found against whose appointment reasonable objection can be urged. It is, therefore, desired to say that in any instance the committee will rejoice to have the name of any deemed to be an incompetent or unworthy person erased, and will present other, and, we trust, wholly unobjectionable, names in substitution.

By order of the Committee on Organization of the Democratic Republican General Committee for the City and County of New-York. JOHN KELLY, Chairman.

GEO. B. MORTON,
E. D. GALE, } Secretaries.
HENRY D. PURROY,

The communication and the accompanying list of names were placed on file.

The Controller notified the board that he had approved the sureties of Lange, Little & Co., to whom was awarded the contract for supplying registry-books, stationery, &c., to the Bureau of Elections.

The board resolved to obtain the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to his construction of section 90 of the Election law, relative to advertising the boundaries of election districts, &c., in the daily papers.

On motion of Commissioner Disbecker, the Superintendent was directed to inform the Police force by general order that money or property coming into their possession must be transferred to the Property Clerk within twenty-four hours, unless required for evidence in court or delivered to claimant.

A communication was received from the Controller calling for the estimates for 1875, and the Treasurer was requested to prepare the same.

A report from the Chief Clerk in relation to the condition of the station-house of the Thirty-fifth Precinct was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies. The report of the Department of Buildings on the condition of the station-house of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in Greenwich street, was referred to the owner of the building, with the request that the necessary repairs be made at once.

A communication was received from the delegates to the Police Mutual Aid Association, asking permission to present a testimonial to Sergt. Wm. H. Lefferts, President of the association, as a token of their appreciation of his services as President during the past eight years. The permission was granted, and the board adjourned until Tuesday next.

MUSICAL RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

In the case of Abigail J. Sadler against John H. Casey, argued in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue, the important question was discussed as to whether midnight music was or was not a nuisance, proper to be abated by the courts. It appeared by the papers read on the motion that plaintiff keeps a boarding-house on Twenty-fourth street, and the defendant a saloon on Sixth avenue, the rears of both premises coming close together. The plaintiff complains that defendant has on his premises nightly negro musical performances; that such performances continue until midnight, and sometimes up to 1, 2, and 3 o'clock in the morning; that accompanying and aggravating the character of such performances is heard loud and boisterous applause, not unaccompanied with oaths and lewd language; that the consequences of such performances and their attendant circumstances are to shock the nervous systems of all the occupants of her house, to wake the sleep of the cradle and disturb that peaceful calm which, at such hours, should prevail in every well regulated household. Also, that many of her boarders in consequence of the acts complained of had left, and the remainder threatened to follow their example unless the performances were stopped. On this alleged state of facts, the plaintiff asked that the court issue its injunction restraining such performances as being an injurious nuisance to her and her household by keeping them awake at unseasonable hours, and a nuisance to the neighborhood by furnishing a source of attraction for suspicious and disorderly persons.

Defendant answered that these charges by his own and numerous other affidavits, in which all the statements on which plaintiff relied as constituting his (defendant's) performances a nuisance, were denied. On the contrary, defendant claims his place to be a public benefaction; that it is about the only place in that portion of the City where a poor man can go in, sit down, smoke his cigar or his pipe, wash the dust down his throat with a glass of lager and at the same time listen to "consoling and elevating music;" that his four colored artists "are of high reputation in their line," and effectively render the best compositions of the great masters, including "Yankee Doodle" as an overture, and "Home, Sweet Home" just at the proper hour; that his performances are not attended by any disorderly conduct or characters, nor are they unusually boisterous; that, on the contrary, they are patronized by gentlemen of the very highest respectability, including merchants, lawyers, journalists, artists, and such like, and including such exacting critics in musical performances as James Gordon Bennett, Hugh Hastings, Jerome Buck, and others equally eminent; that plaintiff's boarders, instead of evincing feelings of repugnance to his performances, were accustomed to get out on the roof of an adjoining house and enjoy such performances free of charge, and that to relieve the mind of plaintiff herself, he had voluntarily consented to close the musical accompaniment of his business at midnight. The defendant was fortified in his theory that his place was not a nuisance, and not the resort of bad characters by the affidavits of the ward detective and a number of his immediate neighbors, living closer to him than the plaintiff. It further appeared that the saloon was in operation before plaintiff took her house, and that she then knew the character of the performances carried on there. After argument by counsel, Judge Donohue denied the motion for an injunction, holding that under the well-settled law applicable in such cases, all the equities of the complaint and accompanying affidavits having been fully met and denied by the papers presented on the part of the defendant, an injunction was improper.

BUSINESS IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen prosecuting, Charles A. Pack, indicted on two charges, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.... Thomas Lennon pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.... Henry Supple and John J. Guninng pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for one year.... James Sherlock pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.... H. Farmingsmith pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Henry Miller, alias Mester, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... Peter Dunn pleaded guilty to petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... The Tombs being at present in an overcrowded condition, and the heated term being liable to return at any moment, the Recorder discharged a number of criminals the complaints against whom were doubtful. The court then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

A summary has been made from the records of the Naval Office of the business transacted at the Custom-house during the last fiscal year, which ended June 30, 1874. The annexed table shows the number and nationality of the vessels entered and cleared at the Custom-House:

	1872. July 1 to Dec. 31.	1873. Jan. 1 to June 30.	1873. July 1 to Dec. 31.	1874. Jan. 1 to June 30.
Vessels entered from foreign ports	2,543	3,030	3,173	3,597
Vessels entered from domestic ports	1,755	1,176	1,571	1,181
Vessels cleared for foreign ports	2,521	2,618	3,013	3,016
Vessels cleared for domestic ports	2,444	2,208	2,128	2,039
Nationality of vessels from foreign ports:				
United States	816	1,230	1,020	1,425
British	1,062	1,130	1,021	1,050
North German	196	193	286	247
Italian	146	140	283	269
Norwegian	143	161	316	278
Swedish	14	28	20	28
Danish	16	18	17	16
Dutch	25	20	16	18
French	25	16	18	22
Spanish	20	16	19	4
Portuguese	6	7	9	14
Austrian	49	41	118	115
Russian	12	16	11	19
Miscellaneous	13	14	18	15
Total foreign	1,727	1,800	2,152	2,095

The general business of the Custom-house in the last two fiscal years is shown by the following table:

	1872. July 1 to Dec. 31.	1873. Jan. 1 to June 30.	1873. July 1 to Dec. 31.	1874. Jan. 1 to June 30.
Entries of merchandise for immediate consumption	56,272	54,282	48,903	47,751
Entries of warehousing, lassed	12,962	11,811	10,784	9,863
Withdrawals from warehouse for consumption	52,540	50,375	45,581	46,694
Warehouse entries for foreign export	418	433	614	750
Re-warehouse entries for foreign export	494	556	358	368
Withdrawals for foreign export	2,038	2,293	1,580	1,432
Warehouse entries for transportation and export to Canada				
Withdrawals for transportation and export to Canada	529	831	488	713
Warehouse entries for transportation and export to Mexico	....	....	....	1
Withdrawals for transportation and export to Mexico	....	....	2	4
Foreign exports, Class No. 2	508	468	452	517
Canada exports, Class No. 2	88	19	62	16
Mexico exports, Class No. 2	1	....	....	6
Warehouse entries for transportation in the United States	315	299	305	205
Withdrawals for transportation in the United States		471	603	462
Entries for immediate transportation without appraisement	2,684	2,552	2,415	1,783
Withdrawals for transfer and manufacture	35	43	65	26

The following table exhibits the amount of duties received on goods entered for immediate consumption, and on those withdrawn from warehouse:

	Duties on Goods ent'd for immed'e consumpt'n.	Duties on Goods withd'n from warehouse.	Total.
1872—July 1 to Dec. 31.	$34,765,254 79	$29,627,838 14	$64,393,092 93
1873—Jan. 1 to June 30.	34,813,985 05	27,168,673 04	61,982,658 99
1873—July 1 to Dec. 31.	28,508,195 07	25,027,223 98	53,435,419 05
1874—Jan. 1 to June 30.	32,650,878 05	24,236,055 28	56,887,733 33

The receipts from duties for the last half of the fiscal year show an increase of $3,352,414 28 over the first half, but a decrease of $5,094,925 66 as compared with the first six months of 1873. The total receipts at the Custom-house for the fiscal year 1872–73 were $126,375,751 92, and for the fiscal year 1873–74 were $110,423,252 38, showing a reduction of $15,952,490 54. During July, 1874, the first month of the present fiscal year, the total receipts from duties were $9,654,569 49, being an increase of $2,120,611 51 over the preceding month, but a decrease of $354,360 06 as compared with July, 1873.

CORONERS' CASES.

James Dolan, aged fifty-three years, was arrested on Thursday night last by Officer Rogers, of the Twenty-second Precinct, for vagrancy, and while being taken to court yesterday morning dropped dead in Forty-eighth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.... Henry Wills, fifty-five years of age, living at No. 79 East Fourth street, was found sitting dead in a chair yesterday morning by John Miller, who occupies apartments in the same house.... Francis Day, a colored man, aged fifty years, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, No. 225 West Forty-second street.

SUICIDE OF A POLE.

Stephen Jacobson, a native of Poland, aged forty years, committed suicide on Thursday night by hanging himself with a leather strap to the inside shutter of the window of his room, at No. 139 Bleecker street. He was found by his landlady, Mrs. Mary James, who went to his room for the purpose of awakening him. He has resided with her four weeks, and had procured a passage for Mexico on board a steamer sailing to-day, with a friend of his, who was to have joined him on Thursday night, but failed to do so. He has of late been out of money and very despondent.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Business at the retail markets during the past week was somewhat livelier than on the previous week, and the quotations in Vegetables, Fruits, Lamb, and some varieties of fresh Fish ranged lower. Smoked Meats advanced from 2c. to 4c. ₱ ℔. The prices of Beef, Poultry, Butter, and Cheese remained firm. The following were the quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔	35@ ..	Veal, h'd qr's, ℔	$ 22@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔	26@28	Veal Cutlets, ℔	35@ ..
Round Steak, ℔	22@ ..	Loin, ℔	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, ℔	16@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔	12@ ..
Suet, ℔	10@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, ℔	18@20	Bacon	18@ ..
Mutton Chops, ℔	25@ ..	Tripe, ℔	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, ℔	18@ ..	Lard, ℔	17@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔	35@ ..	Smoked Beef, ℔	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔	26@ ..	Smoked Ham, ℔	20@ ..
Sausages, ℔	14@ ..	Shoulders, ℔	12@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, ℔	15@ ..	Spring L'b, fore quarters, ℔	20@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, ℔	14@ ..	Spring L'b, hind quarters, ℔	25@ ..
Pork, Fresh, ℔	14@ ..		
Pork, Corned, ℔	14@ ..		

FISH.

Codfish, ℔	10@12	Brook Trout, ℔	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, ℔	20@35	Eels, ℔	10@ 20
Halibut, ℔	18@20	Porgies, ℔	8@ 10
Perch, ℔	10@12	Mackerel, ℔	10@ 20
Sunfish, ℔	10@ ..	Kingfish, ℔	20@ 25
Flounders, ℔	8@10	Spanish Mack., ℔	18@ 25
Sea Bass, ℔	12@18	Weakfish, ℔	6@ 12
Pickerel, ℔	15@40	Bluefish, ℔	8@ 12
Striped Bass, ℔	15@25	Lobsters, ℔	8@ 10
Blackfish, ℔	12@16		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Fowls, ℔	29@ 23	Wild Pigeons, dozen	$2 00@$2 50
Spring Chickens, ℔	30@ 35	Tam'd Squab, dozen	3 00@ 3 50
Phila. Spring Chickens	30@ 35	Common Turkeys, ℔	22@ 23
Common Chickens, ℔	26@ 28	Spring Duck, ℔	27@ 30

SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔	17@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔	9@10	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, ℔	25@ ..	Soft-sh'l Clams, Gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔	20@22	Soft-sh'l Crabs, dozen	2 25@ 3 00
Smoked Halifax salmon, ℔	20@22	H'd-sh'l Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each	12@25	Sturgeon, ℔	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each	15@ ..		
Friesche Bueckling, each	6@ ..		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bunch	10@ ..	Green Peas	25@30
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Lima Beans, half pk.	40@ ..
Potatoes, bu.	$1 00@$1 15	Rhubarb, bunch	6@ 8
Squashes, piece	8@10	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Boston Squash, each	15@25	Onions, half peck	40@ ..
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Beets, bunch	5@ 6
Cabbage, head	10@12	New Carrots, bunch	5@ 6
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Water-cresses, b'ch	2@ 5
Green Peas, half pk.	30@ ..	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
New Tomatoes, q't	12@15	Bermuda Onions, q't	10@ ..
String Beans, p'f pk.	25@ ..	Green Corn, dozen	20@ ..

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	25@35	New Dates, ℔	10@15
Apples, half peck	40@ ..	Raisins, ℔	10@18
Pears, half peck	40@ ..	Figs, ℔	15@20
Honey-comb, ℔	35@40	Box Figs	1 00@ ..
Macaroni, ℔	15@18	Almonds, ℔	35@50
Brazil Nuts	20@ ..	Cocoa nuts	8@10
English Nuts, ℔	20@ ..	Dried Cherries, ℔	20@30
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Plums, ℔	20@ ..
Black Walnuts, q'rt	10@ ..	Can Peaches	35@40
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Peaches, ℔	20@25	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Apples, ℔	15@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔	15@18	Can Quinces	35@40
Dried Currants, ℔	10@15	Can Cherries	35@40
Oranges, doz.	30@40	Can Fresh Pears	50@ ..
Filberts, ℔	25@ ..	Can American Pears	35@ ..
Prunels, ℔	25@ ..	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Seedless	25@ ..	Can Tomatoes	20@25
Malaga Grapes, ℔	20@25	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
Prunes, new, ℔	15@20		

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Best Family Butter	38@40	Cheese, ₱ ℔	10@20
Common Butter	25@27	Swiss (imported) cheese	32@ ..
Eggs, fresh, dozen	40@ ..		
Eggs, barreled, doz.	25@30		

PICKLES.

Chow-chow, quart	20@25	Red Cabbage, quart	20@ ..
Mixed Pickles	20@ ..	White Onions, quart	25@ ..
Cauliflower, quart	20@ ..		

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1800 West. Union.... 74¾	1000 Union Pacific.... 28½
300 do.......b3. 74¾	300 do.......s3. 28⅝
300 do.......b3. 74⅞	800 do.......s3. 28⅝
400 do....... 75	100 do.......b30. 28⅞
300 do.......c. 75	100 do.......b3. 28⅞
600 do.......s3. 75	100 do.......s3. 28⅞
15 do....... 75¼	2400 do....... 29
300 do....... 75	100 do.......c. 29
300 do....... 75⅛	200 Union Pacific..s3. 29
100 do.......b3. 75⅛	400 do....... 29⅛
200 Pacific Mail..... 45⅛	200 North-western..... 37⅞
100 do.......b3. 45⅛	200 do....... 37⅞
100 do.......s3. 45⅛	200 Erie Railway..... 31⅞
100 do.......b3. 45¼	100 do.......b3. 31⅞
100 N. Y. C. & H...s3. 100⅞	400 Ohio & Miss..... 24⅜
100 Tol. & Wab..... 35⅞	100 do.......c. 24¼
100 do.......b10. 35⅞	200 do....... 24¼
100 do.......b5. 35⅞	100 do.......s3. 24⅜
100 do....... 36	100 do....... 24⅞
200 do.......c. 36⅛	200 St. Paul.......s3. 34⅛
100 Lake Shore..... 72¼	100 do....... 34⅛
100 do.......s3. 72½	200 C., C. & I. C..... 12¼
100 do.......b3. 72⅝	15 do....... 12
100 do....... 72⅝	100 do....... 12¼
200 do....... 72¾	200 do....... 12½
300 do.......b3. 72⅞	200 do....... 12⅝
500 do.......s3. 72⅞	800 do....... 12¾
200 Rock Island..... 99	12 Pac. R. of Mo..... 38

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......b.c. 117½	50,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C.......b.c. 114
2,000 do....... 117⅝	2,000 U. S. 5s '81, C.......b.c. 112⅛
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 117⅝	30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..... 116⅜
10,000 do.......c. 117⅝	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 N. Y. S. B. L. R. 106¾	6 Del., L. & W. b.c.c. 107⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s old, x coup....... 57	27 do....... 107⅛
	200 Erie.......b.c. 32
4,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S.. 56¼	400 L. S. & M. S. b.c. s3. 72⅞
3,000 N. J. C. 1st N.. 104	500 do....... 72⅞
10,000 N. J. C. conv.. 102¼	72 do....... 72⅞
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st M. La C. Div... 80	300 do.......c. 72⅞
	100 do....... 72¾
3,000 Mor & Es. 1st. 106¼	100 do.......c. 72¾
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 100¾	100 do....... 72¾
3,000 Mich. S. S. F.. 103	600 do....... 72¾
3,000 C. & T. n. bds. 98	200 do.......c. 72⅞
5,000 C. P. G. bds.. 90¼	100 Tol. & Wab..b.c.c. 36⅛
1,000 U. P. 1st M... 84	100 do....... 36⅛
10,000 U. P. 10s Inc. 82½	100 do.......s15. 36
10,000 U. P. S. F... 69	100 do.......s3. 36⅛
2,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st.. 81¾	400 do....... 36⅜
1,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d.. 60	40 N. J. Cen....... 106
2,000 T. & W. 1st St. Louis Div... 77	100 do.......b.c. 106
	60 do....... 106⅛
1,000 T. & W. con. C. 67	800 U. Pacific..b.c. s3. 29
5,000 West. P. bds.. 82	1100 do....... 29
30 Ninth N. Bank... 100	300 do.......b3. 29⅛
20 Phœnix Bank..... 98	1400 do....... 29⅛
200 do....... 99	200 do.......s3. 29
394 do....... 98½	300 do.......b3. 29⅛
100 Quick. Pf.......s3. 32¾	200 do....... 28⅞
14 D. & H. C.....b.c. 114¾	100 do....... 28⅞
100 Mary. C. Co...b.c. 18	100 do....... 29
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 44¼	600 do....... 29
200 do.......b3. 45⅛	200 C., M. & St. P..b.c. 34⅜
12 Adams Ex....... 109	100 do....... 34¼
20 do.....b.c.c. 108	100 C. M. & St. Paul Pf..b.c. 52¾
50 Am. Express..b.c. 60½	
70 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 101	800 C. & N. W.....b.c. 37⅞
100 do....... 100⅞	100 do....... 37½
10 do....... 101	300 do....... 37¾
300 W. U. T.......b.c. 75⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 55½
100 do.......c. 75	100 H. & St. J....... 26½
100 do....... 75	10 N. Y. N. H. & H... 129¼
100 do....... 75	5 Alb. & Sus.......b.c. 95
200 do.......c. 75⅛	30 Mor. & Es.......b.c. 95
1000 do....... 75⅛	300 St. L. K. C. & N. Pf. b.c. 21
100 do.......b3. 75⅛	
400 do....... 75	100 O. & M.......b.c. s3. 24½
900 do....... 75	100 C., C. & I. C. b.c. b3. 13
200 do.......s3. 74⅞	500 do....... 12⅞
800 do....... 74⅞	600 do....... 12¾
200 do.......c. 74⅞	100 do....... 12¾
1100 do....... 75	200 do....... 12⅞
100 do.......b3. 75	100 do.......b3. 13
6 Illinois Central..... 94	100 do....... 13
10 do....... 93½	100 At. & P. Pf..... 14

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 West. Union...s3. 75	100 Lake Shore.....s3. 72⅞
100 do.......b3. 75	150 do....... 72⅞
1500 do....... 75	100 do.......b3. 72⅞
100 Pacific Mail.....c. 45¼	100 do....... 73
100 do....... 45¼	50 do....... 73⅛
200 do.......s.10. 45⅛	500 do....... 73
300 do....... 45¼	500 do.......b3. 73
100 Erie Railway..... 31⅞	700 do....... 72⅞
100 do....... 32	900 Union Pacific..... 29
100 do.......s3. 31⅞	100 do.......b3. 29
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3. 100⅞	100 do.......b3. 29⅛
200 St. Paul Pref..... 52⅞	200 do.......s3. 29
100 Tol. & Wab..... 36⅜	100 do....... 29
400 C., C. & I. C..... 12⅞	100 do.......s3. 29
25 Mich. Central..... 70¼	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$12,100 U. S. 6s, '81, R....... 117¼	4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67....... 115⅞
30,000 do.....b.c. 117½	50,000 do....... 116
10,000 do.....b.c. 117½	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....... 117⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81....... 118½	200,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81....... 111⅞
5,200 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....... 111½	50,000 U. S. 10-40 R.......b.c. 110⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....b.c. 116⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, Old, ...b.c. 78	1400 W. U. T.......b.c. 75
	600 do.......b.c. 75
4,000 N. J. Cen. con.. 102¼	600 do....... 75⅛
1,000 Long Dock Bds. 97	100 C. & R. I. R.....b.c. 99¼
3,000 Alb. & Susq. 1st. 102½	500 U. P. R.......b.c. 29
21,000 do....... 103	900 do....... 29⅛
5,000 St. L. & I. M. 2d. 59¾	500 do....... 29¼
2,000 U. P. 1st...b.c. 84¼	8 C. & P. Gd...b.c. 88¼
300 Phenix Bk. b.c. 98½	100 do....... 88
200 Quick's. Pf. b.c. 32½	200 do....... 87⅞
400 Pac. Mail. b.c. b3. 45⅜	16 do....... 88¼
400 do....... 45⅜	100 P., F. W. & C. Gd. b.c. 92¾
600 do.......b3. 45½	200 C. & N. W...b.c. b3. 37⅞
25 N. Y. C. & Hud...b.c. 101	200 do....... 37⅞
400 Erie Railway. b.c. 31⅞	200 do....... 38
100 Panama....... 112	100 C. & N. W. Pf...b.c. 56
300 L. S. & M. S..b.c. 72⅞	300 do....... 55¾
400 do.......b3. 73	100 do....... 55⅞
500 do....... 73	200 C., M. & St. P. b.c. 34⅜
100 do.......c. 73	600 do....... 34⅛
300 do.......b3. 73⅛	200 T., W. & W.....b.c. 36¼
100 do.......s3. 73	300 do....... 36⅜
100 do.......b3. 73	100 P. R. of Mo.....b.c. 38¼
100 do.......c. 73	205 C., C. & I. C.....b.c. 12¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 West. Union..b3. 75¼	300 North-western.... 38
900 do....... 75¼	500 Union Pacific.... 29¼
200 do.......b3. 75¼	500 do.......b3. 29⅜
500 do....... 75¼	600 do.......s3. 29¼
500 Pacific Mail..b3. 45½	200 St. Paul.......b3. 34½
100 do....... 45⅜	100 do.......b3. 34¾
200 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 101	300 Tol. & Wab....... 36¼
200 Lake Shore.....s3. 73	10 Ohio & Miss..... 25
100 do.......b3. 73⅛	400 C., C. & I. C..... 13
900 do....... 73⅛	100 do.......s3. 13
1300 do.......s3. 73⅛	100 do.......b3. 13⅛
900 do....... 73⅛	

FRIDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The prevailing tone of the Wall street market to-day has been strong but dull, the dullness resulting from the absence of the leading operators from the Street, and the strength from the generally prosperous outlook of the approaching Fall, influenced directly by a healthy undertone in business circles, and the circumstances which have conduced to an advance in the Gold premium. The feature of interest was the large shipment of Specie for the week to Europe, and the advance in Gold, both consequent on the advance yesterday in the Bank of England rate of discount. Gold opened at 110, against 109⅞ at the close on Thursday, and the price was strongly maintained until noon, when it fell back to 109⅞. At 2 o'clock it became known that the shipment of Specie to Europe by to-morrow's steamers would be heavy, and the Gold rate went up ⅛ ₱ cent. Almost simultaneously information reached the street of a report to the effect that an alliance had been entered into between Germany and Spain, with Italy as a probable third party, Germany agreeing to aid Serrano against the Carlists, and to secure the recognition of the Republic, while Spain binds herself to co-operate with Germany in opposing French intervention should it be attempted. This gave stimulus to the upward tendency, and the premium advanced to 110¼, closing firm at that figure. This was a sharp rebuff to the clique that has lately been building high hopes on the prospect of a rapid decline in Gold on the marketing of the New Loan, and the brokers scarcely looked for such an active effect of the decline in the Bank of England rate, to which the whole movement is attributable. The total shipments of Specie in coin and bars for the week will approximate very nearly, if it does not exceed, $3,000,000, and will tend materially to ease the British money market. The engagements thus far reported for to-morrow's shipments are $2,000,000, of which Von Hoffman & Co. are down for $600,000; Brown Brothers, $500,000; Drexel, Morgan & Co., $400,000; Belmont, $300,000; Goettel, $100,000, and other parties for lesser sums. This amount is exclusively in Gold coin. The rate for "carrying" was 1@3 ₱ cent., and loans were made free of interest. The Assistant Treasury disbursed $230,000 for interest, and $8,000 in redemption of called bonds. The receipts for Customs aggregated $475,000. The Dry Goods Imports for the week amounted to $2,970,954, and the amount marketed to $2,754,236. The Foreign Exchange rate for 60 days' sterling bills was reduced by the leading bankers to $4 87½, but actual business rates on the Street were $4 87 for prime, and $4 87½@$4 87¾ for good bills. Short-sight sterling continued firm to the close, with the bulk of the dealings at $4 90¼@$4 90½. The monetary situation was devoid of feature, the market being still abundantly supplied at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call. The operations at the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearances to the amount of $34,288,000; gold balances, $1,566,908; currency balances, $1,733,730. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $50,944,207; currency balances, $2,811,863; gold exchanges, $5,761,376; gold balances, $1,069,269. Government Bonds were firm, and in moderately active demand, the inquiry for registered issues denoting a strong investment tendency. New Fives, coupon, advanced ¼ ₱ cent., 5-20 coupons of '62, ⅛, the higher gold rate having an improving effect on the whole market. The Stock Market has been one of the dullest of the season. Speculation was firm at the opening, and a general advance of ¼@¾ ₱ cent. in the active Shares was manifested. After the first call there was a slight reaction, but thenceforward the market ruled firm to the close, and the final prices were generally the highest of the day. The principal improvements in prices as compared with yesterday's closing sales are as follows: C., C. & I. C., 1 ₱ cent.; North-western common, ⅞; Western Union, N. J. Central, and Union Pacific, each ⅝; St. Paul Common, Panama, and Lake Shore, each ½, and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ⅜. The principal dealings were in Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash, Lake Shore, North-western, St. Paul, and C., C. & I. C., the day's sales, however, aggregating the small total of 59,000 shares. Railway Mortgages were quiet; Union Pacific Incomes sold at 82½; first, at 84@84¼, Sinking Funds at 69; Western Pacific at 82; Central Pacific Gold Bonds at 90¼; St. Louis and Iron Mountain, second, at 59¾; Albany and Susquehanna, first, at 102½@103, and C., C. & I. C., first, at 81¾. State Securities were inactive, the only sales being small parcels of Tennessee sixes, old, ex coupon, at 57; coupon at 78; sixes, new series, at 56¼; New-York Bounty Loan, 106¾. Bank Shares were quiet and firm; Phœnix sold at 98@98½@99, and Ninth National at 100. The argument in the Wisconsin Railroad injunction case has been adjourned until Tuesday next. The arguments will not be concluded before Thursday, and decisions will not be reached before Saturday, the 15th inst.

The following are the final quotations of prices for to-day in comparison with those of Thursday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 7.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111⅞	112½
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111¼	111⅜
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅝	117¾
American Gold	109⅞	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 87@$4 87½	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅞	101
Chicago & Rock Island	98⅞	99¼
Pacific Mail	45⅛	45⅜
St. Paul Common	34¼	34¾
St. Paul Preferred	52⅝	52½
Western Union	74⅝	75¼
Union Pacific	28⅝	29¼
Lake Shore	72⅝	73⅛
Toledo & Wabash	35⅞	36¼
North-western Common	37⅛	38
North-western Preferred	55⅜	55⅞
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	107⅜
New-Jersey Central	105½	106⅛
Panama	111½	112
Erie	31⅝	31⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	25
C., C. & Indiana Central	12⅛	13⅛
Harlem	124	124½

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	101	100¾	600
Erie	32	31⅞	500
Lake Shore	73⅛	72⅛	10,900
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88	87¾	500
North-western	38	37⅞	2,000
North-western Preferred	56	55½	600
Rock Island	99⅜	99	300
Pacific Mail	45½	45⅛	2,800
St. Paul	34¾	34⅛	2,100
St. Paul Preferred	52½	52⅜	400
Ohios	24⅞	24¼	1,100
Western Union	75¼	74⅝	15,000
Wabash	36⅜	35⅞	1,500
Union Pacific	29⅜	28½	14,500
C., C. & I. C	13⅛	12¼	5,400
Panama	112	112	100
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Fort Wayne	92¾	92¾	100
Mo. Pacific	38¼	38¼	100
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14	14	100
Hannibal & St. Jo.	26½	26½	100
Quicksilver Preferred	32¾	32½	300
Maryland Coal	18	18	100
Total			59,575

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117¾
6s, 1881, Coupon	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111½	112
5-20s, 1862, Coupon	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115⅝	115⅞
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, Coupon	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, New Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117⅝	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117½	118
10 40s, Registered	110	110⅛
10-40s, Coupon	113½	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112⅛
5s, 1881, Coupon	111⅞	112⅛
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	90	90½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82½

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fun'd. 15	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75.. 106
California 7s...... 110½	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76.. 106
Connecticut 6s...... 102½	N. C. 5s, old, J. & J. 18
Georgia 6s...... 77½	N. C., April & Oct... 18
Indiana 5s...... 100	N. C. N. C. R. R., J. & J. 40
Illinois coup. 6s, '77. 100½	N. C., Ap. & Oct...... 40
Illinois coup. 6s, '79 100½	N. C., coup off J. & J. 25
Illinois War Loan.... 100½	N. C., coup off A. & O 25
Kentucky 6s...... 100	Ohio 6s, '75...... 102
Michigan 6s, '78–'79 101	Ohio 6s, '81...... 102
Michigan 6s, '83...... 101	Ohio 6s, '86...... 102
Michigan 7s, '90...... 101	Rhode Island 6s...... 100
Long Bonds, due '81	South Carolina 6s.... 25
to '91 inclusive. 92¾	S. C. 6s, J. & J. 18
N. Y. R. B. Loan.... 106¾	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 18
N. Y. C. B. Loan.... 106¾	S. C. Non-F'd bds.... 5½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74.. 106	Tenn. 6s, old...... 77
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75.. 107	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. C.. 56¾
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77.. 108	Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 75
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78.. 108	Tenn. 6s, new, ex. C. 55¾
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83.. 108	Tenn. 6s, new series. 56
N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91.. 108	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st Bds. 101	Lake Shore C. C. 1st. 96½
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds. 100	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902. 98
Bos., H. & E. 1st...... 21	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82. 110
B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, g. 55	N. Y. C. 6s, '83...... 94¾
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st...... 48	N. Y. C. 6s, '87...... 95½
Chic. & Alton S. F.. 100¼	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E...... 90
Chicago & Alton 1st 103½	N. Y. C. 6s, S...... 88
Chicago & Alt. Inc... 97	N. Y. C. 7s, '76...... 100
Joliet & Chi. 1st...... 105	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C... 104½
St. L., J. & C. 1st...... 96½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R. 104½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.. 110	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85 104
Chi., R. I. & P...... 104	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75... 101
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n. 103½	Har. 1st 7s, C...... 105
Cen. of N. J. C. Conv. 102¼	Har. 1st 7s, R...... 105
Amer. D. & Im. Bds. 98	North Mo. 1st...... 81
M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P. D. 103½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92½
Mil. & St. P. 7s G. R. D. 80	Ohio & M. Con...... 90¼
M. & St. P. 1st. L. C. D. 80	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds... 90
Chi. & N. W. S. F.... 100	West. Pac. Bds...... 82
Chi. & N. W. I. Bds. 96	Union Pac. 1st Bds... 84
Chi. & N. W. C. G. B. 78	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 82½
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 91¾	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.. 82
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S. F. 100	Union Pac. S. F...... 68¼
Del., L. & W. 1st...... 103	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st...... 76
D., L. & W. 2d...... 103	P. R. of Mo. 1st C. B. 60
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 103½	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo. 97½
Morris & Essex 1st. 105½	P., F. W. & C. 1st... 104½
Morris & Essex 2d.. 100½	P., F. W. & C. 2d.... 100
Mor. & Es. 7s, of '71. 96	P., F. W. & C. 3d...... 96
Erie 1st Ext...... 102½	Cleve. & P. C. S. F. 95
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 98	Cleve. & P. 4th...... 88
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 98	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st.. 81
Long Dock Bds...... 96½	St. L. & I. M. 1st...... 87¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75. 102	St. L. & I. M. 2d...... 59
Dub. & S. C. 1st...... 90	Alton & T. H. 1st...... 102
Ind., B. & W. 1st...... 45	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.. 86
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d. 99	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 70
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c. 103	Bel. & S. I. 1st, 8s... 94
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...... 100	Tol., P. & W., E. D... 82½
Cleve. & Tol. New B. 97	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 71
Cl., P. & A. Old Bd.. 99	Tol. & W. 1st. Ext.. 91
C., P. & A. New. Bs. 97	Tol. & W. 1st, S. L. D. 77
Det., M. & T. Bds... 96½	Tol. & W. 2d...... 79
Buff. & Erie New B. 97¼	Tol. & W. C. C...... 67
Buff. & State Line 7s. 95	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 76½
Lake Shore Div. Bds. 95½	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America...... 146	Leather Manufact's. 175
American Exchange. 111	Manhattan...... 146
Bank's & Brok's As. 75	Market...... 120
Chatham...... 128	Mechanics...... 134
City...... 300	Mercantile...... 114
Corn Exchange...... 120	Merchants...... 119
First National...... 200	Merchants Ex...... 106½
Fourth National...... 101	New-York...... 122
German American.. 88	Ninth National...... 100
Gold Exchange...... 110	Pacific...... 165
Grocers...... 100	Peoples...... 140
Hanover...... 100	Phenix...... 98
Imp. & Traders...... 190	St. Nicholas...... 105
Irving...... 125	[illegible]...... 137

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company announces that the guaranteed quarterly dividend at the rate of 7 ₱ cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after September 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104⅛	104¼
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	50⅜	50⅞
Reading	55⅞	56
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42¼	42½
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation	44⅞	45
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	95¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN JULY.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	*$294,386	$311,505
Atlantic & Pacific	395,893	383,964
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn.	87,435	88,637
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind.	327,384	386,268
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	749,200	834,341
Denver & Rio Grande	*27,636	24,991
Illinois Central	624,191	684,840
Ind., Bloom. & Western	124,395	121,276
Michigan Central	*322,725	351,486
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (main)	104,037	103,841
St. L., A. & T. H. branches	41,775	47,690
St. L., Iron M. & Southern	235,250	198,562
St. Louis & South-eastern	*61,497	70,037
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	78,837	105,268
Toledo, Wabash & Western	*263,493	265,230
West Wisconsin	68,026	69,429
Total	$3,806,160	$4,067,365
Net decrease	$261,205	

*Three weeks only of July in each year.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO JULY 31.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Great Western	*$2,716,423	$2,754,110
Atlantic & Pacific	2,683,783	2,756,924
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Minn.	627,712	570,444
Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind.	2,283,076	2,828,036
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	5,231,145	4,457,330
Illinois Central	4,217,291	4,447,240
Ind., Bl. & Western	947,416	818,595
Michigan Central	*4,079,911	4,023,538
St. L., Alt. & T. H., (main)	679,483	802,351
St. L., A. & T. H., (branches)	287,344	343,815
St. L., Iron Mt. & So.	1,361,480	1,400,026
St. Louis & S. E.	*660,309	710,976
Tol., Peoria & Warsaw	628,280	673,786
Tol., Wabash & Western	*2,740,785	2,974,491
West Wisconsin	537,275	....
Total (exclud. W. Wis)	$29,144,938	$29,591,712
Net decrease		$446,774

*Three weeks only of July in each year.

—*Financial Chronicle.*

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

There was a fair trade in Beeves on this forenoon; prices from 7¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 4½ to 7¼ cwt., or 55 to 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Veals brisk, from 6½c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Grass Calves of fair quality firm from $9@$11 ₱ head. Sheep sold in large lots from 5⅜c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔., with selected lots at 6¾c. ₱ ℔., and culls from 4½c.@5c. ₱ ℔. Lambs were fair of sale from 8c.@9c. ₱ ℔. Live Hogs sold at 7c. ₱ ℔.; City Dressed opened dull at 9c. ₱ ℔. for fair quality Hogs; coarse quality sold from 8¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ ℔.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove.—F. Samuels sold for J. Bradbourne, 35 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 18 common Ohio Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Schomberg & Co., 72 coarse Indiana Steers from 10⅜c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold on commission, 44 Cherokee Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., and $10 on the lot, weight 5 cwt. W. B. Gillet sold for self, 42 Cherokee Steers at 7¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 4¾ cwt.; 32 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Crouse, 63 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt., strong; for R. Meyne, 96 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½c. cwt.; for Brown & Co., 65 coarse Virginia Steers from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for Bowen & Co., 65 common Virginia Steers, from 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6¼ cwt.; for J. H. Mulhall, 150 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 4½ cwt. T. Kase & Sons sold 123 Jersey Lambs, weight 65 ℔s. ₱ head, at 8¾c. ₱ ℔. J. N. Pidcock sold 5 cull Sheep, weight 390 ℔s., at 4½c. ₱ ℔.; 524 Ohio Sheep, weight 45,514 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 199 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,170 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 433 Ohio Sheep, weight 38,810 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,630 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; held 5 cars on sale.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—Judd & Buckingham sold 330 Sheep, weight 29,380 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 233 Lambs, weight 16,800 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale 1 car. Jelliffe & Co. sold 1 Bob at $2 50; 58 grass Calves at $9 ₱ head; 5 grass Calves for $77; 5 Calves, weight 740 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 6 Veals, weight 965 ℔s. at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 19 Veals, weight 2,995 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 19 Canada Lambs, weight 1,060 ℔s., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 100 Lambs, weight 6,540 ℔s., at 8¾c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Sheep, weight 230 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Buck, weight 120 ℔s., at 5c. ₱ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 107 Sheep, weight 10,340 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,720 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 8 Sheep, weight 1,030 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 2 Sheep, weight 300 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 324 Lambs, weight 21,260 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔. Hume & Elliott sold 15 Canada Sheep, weight 1,640 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 31 Canada Sheep, weight 3,430 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 280 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,560 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 47 Canada Lambs, weight 2,780 ℔s., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 298 Canada Lambs, weight 18,910 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 246 Canada Lambs, weight 16,950 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 173 State Lambs, weight 10,890 ℔s., at 8½c. ₱ ℔.; 57 State Lambs, weight 3,610 ℔s., at 8⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 307 State Lambs, weight 20,260 ℔s., at 8¾c. ₱ ℔.; 154 State Lambs, weight 10,040 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 1 Veal, weight 210 ℔s., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 22 Veals, weight 3,310 ℔s., at 9c. ₱ ℔.; 48 Veals, weight 6,330 ℔s., at 9¼c. ₱ ℔.; 8 Veals, weight 740 ℔s., at 9½c. ₱ ℔.; 7 grass Calves at $9 ₱ head, 14 grass Calves at $10 ₱ head, 18 grass Calves at $11 ₱ head. William Elliott sold 25 Sheep, weight 2,160 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 52 Sheep, weight 4,220 ℔s., at 5⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 191 Sheep, weight 16,090 ℔s., at 6c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals at Harsimus Cove for Yesterday and To-day—1,333 head of horned Cattle, 4,368 Sheep and Lambs, 3,302 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day—3,143 Hogs, 2,582 Sheep and Lambs, 140 Veals.

Fresh Arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for Yesterday and To-day—5,505 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 7 Steers, 317 Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,778 head, or 634 cars, against 563 cars for the same time last week. There were no sales to-day. All fresh arrivals were through consignments. The yards are bare of stock. Prices closed firm, with prospects encouraging for next week. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 17,600 head, against 17,200 head for the same time last week. The market closed firm at $6@$6 87½ for Canada Lambs, $4@$5 for Canada Sheep, and $4@$5 for Western Sheep. All offerings were disposed of. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 4,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,000 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week. The market was fairly active. Michigan Hogs, $5 75@$6; Yorkers, $6 25@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Cattle active and firmer; prices for best grades higher, others held firmly at unchanged rates; receipts, 2,000; Texans sold at $1 62½; fair to choice Steers, $5 20@$6 05; Stockers, $3@$4; extra shipping, $6 75; shipments, 1,300. Live Hogs active; receipts, 8,000; best grades at higher prices; poor to common sold at $6 25@$6 55; medium, $6 60@$6 75; good to fancy, $6 75@$7 50; shipments, 4,000. Sheep active; receipts, 400; sales of common to choice at $3@$4 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The receipts of Cattle number 693 cars, 33 in excess of last week; highest price realized, 7½c. ₱ ℔., live weight. Milch Cows—Sales at $40@$60 for common to good. Calves—No change to notice in Veal Calves; fair, $5@$6; good, $7@$8, and grass-fed, $5@$10 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs stronger and more active; Sheep, common to fair, 3½c.; 4½c.; fair to good, 4½c.@5c.; extra, 6c.; Lambs, common to fair, 5c.@7c.; fair to good, 7c.@7½c.; extra, 8c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 7—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for the account, 92⅜@92½. United States Bonds—New 5s, 104⅛. Erie Railway shares, 29¾@30; do. preferred, 46.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 15,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 87,000 bales, of which 12,000 were taken for export, and 8,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 911,000 bales, including 399,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 47,000 bales, including 22,000 American. Actual export, 9,000 bales. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; do. do. deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable October, at 8 7-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 42,000 quarters, including 23,000 American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The stock afloat is 382,000 bales, of which 48,000 bales are American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October at 8⅜d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 8⅜d. Provisions—Pork, 72s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Bacon, 51s. for Long Clear Middles, and 52s. for Short Clear Middles, ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 8,300 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California white; 9s. 6d.@10s. 5d. for Red Western Spring; and 10s. 3d.@10s. 9d. for Red Winter. Corn, 33s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 23s. 6d.@25s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sale on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August, at 8 3-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 7-16d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Refined Petroleum, 8¾d.@9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Linseed Cakes, £11 15s.@£12 ₱ ton. Linseed-oil, £27 9s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 7.—Petroleum, 26½f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 289 bales; gross, 425 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,519 bales; coastwise, 503 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 19,988 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,244 bales; gross, 1,730 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,944 bales; coastwise, 2,034 bales; sales, 3,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 7.—Cotton nominal; higher prices asked; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 50 bales; exports coastwise, 175 bales; sales, 167 bales; stock, 8,310 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 339 bales; gross, 339 bales; exports coastwise, 1,325 bales; sales, 397 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 3,316 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 169 bales; exports coastwise, 542 bales; sales, 242 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 71 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,817 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 362 bales; exports coastwise, 989 bales; sales, 950 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; closed weak at $1 06@$1 06½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 04¼ for No. 2 do., spot; $1 03½, August; $1 00⅜, September; No. 3 do., 99c.@$1; Rejected, 91c. Corn active, higher, and strong; No. 2 Mixed, 66½c.@67c., spot; 66¾c. bid, August; 66c., September; Rejected, 65c.@65½c. Oats dull and declining; closed firmer at 39c.@39½c. for No. 2, spot; 37¼c., August; 35¾c., September. Rye quiet but firm at 74c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and weak at $1 03½ for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 01½@$1 02, September. Pork dull and lower at $24, spot or August; $24 05@$24 10, September. Lard firm and higher at 14c.@14¼c., spot or August. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky, 96c.@97c. Freights steady; Corn to Buffalo, 2¾c.; Wheat to do., 3c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed active at $1 04¼, August. Corn active and higher at 67⅜c., August; 66⅜c., September; 67⅜c., bid, cash. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 126,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat, 285,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and firmer for best grades; sample lots of No. 3 Red at $1 05@$1 09; No. 2 do., $1 15@$1 16. Corn firm and in fair demand at 64½c.@65¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash and August. Oats firmer and a shade higher at 46c.@48c., according to location. Barley dull and unchanged at $1 20 for choice Iowa. Rye steady at 78c.@80c. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork firm at $24. Bacon active at 9½c. for Shoulders, cash; 9¾c. buyer August; 10c. buyer to Sept. 10; Clear-rib Sides, 12½c.@12⅝c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c., cash; 13¼c. buyer September. Lard in improved demand; small lots of prime Steam and Refined at 14c. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $5 50@$6; Bacon $6@$7; Butchers', $7@$7 50. Cattle—Heavy receipts depress the market; prices lower; Texans, $2@$4; medium to fair Butchers', $2@$3; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$3 50; good to extra Steers, $4 25@$4 62½. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,200 Hogs, 1,800 Cattle. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 firm at $36. Seeds quiet; Clover, $11@$11 50; Timothy, new, $4; old, $3 37½. Flax-seed, $1 90@$2. Flour in good demand for home use; no export demand; Superfine, $3 50@$4 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 25@$6 75; high grades, $8@$9. Wheat dull; new Red, $1 25@$1 30; White, $1 38@$1 45. Corn firm; held; Yellow, 83c.@84c.; Western high mixed, 82½c.@84c. Oats fairly active; new White, 59c.@60c.; new mixed, 51c.@55c. Petroleum active and higher; Refined, 12½c., August; 12½c.@12¾c., September; Crude, 8¼c.@8⅜c., in bbls.; 4¾c.@5c., in bulk. Whisky offered at $1 03 for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Flour dull, heavy, and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and steady; Red Western, $1 27@$1 30; Amber Western, $1 31@$1 35. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 89c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed nominal at 77c. Oats weak and lower; Southern, 54c.@56c. Rye steady and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Mess Pork scarce and nominal at $24@$25. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c. Lard, 14¼c.@14½c. Western Butter scarce and firm at 24c.@25c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky quiet and weaker at $1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Wool in good demand, firm, and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 52½c.@54c.; X 52½c.@53½c.; Medium, 51c.@52½c.; Coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 45c.@50c.; Medium, 50c.@51c.; Coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@62c.; Combing, unwashed, 40c.@41c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62½c.; Fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; Coarse and Medium, unwashed, 36c.@38c.; Tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22½c.@25c.; Extra and Merino pulled, 45c.@50c.; No. 1 and Super pulled, 45c.@50c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas Coarse, 20c.@25c.; California Fine and Medium, 25c.@35c.; California Coarse, 25c.@30c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 18½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 18½; Extra do., $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 13¾; September, $1 14½; No. 1 Red, $1 16@$1 16½; No. 2 Red, $1 13½; August, $1 13½; September, $1 14; No. 3 Red, $1 08; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 19. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 68½c.; Low Mixed, 68c.; August, 67½c.; no grade, 67c.; damaged, 61c. Oats in fair demand and lower, at 43c. for No. 1; 40½c. for No. 2; August, 38½c.; September, 37½c.; Michigan, 41c.; rejected, 36½c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—21,000 bushels Wheat, and 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—35,000 bushels Wheat, and 37,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,040 bbls.; Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 47,367 bushels; Oats, 30,800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 41,781 bushels; Corn, 125,720 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 16,400 bushels; Corn, 24,400 bushels; Oats, 25,900 bushels. Canal freights dull; Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8¼c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour active; sales, 1,200 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat inactive and unsettled; no sales. Corn strong; sales, 13,000 bushels No. 2, 74c.@75c. Oats lower; no sales; held at 65c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Balance unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn in fair demand and lower at 62c.@63c. Oats dull at 45c.@50c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 80c.@81c. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged at $24. Lard firm; Summer, 13½c.; Kettle, 15½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c., spot; 8¾c., buyer August; Clear Rib Sides sold at $11 40@$11 50; held at $11 62½ at close; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon in good demand and scarce; sales of Shoulders at 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, $12 90@$13, spot; $13, buyer August. Whisky steady at 96c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 33. Corn dull; sales, 1,600 bushels at 75c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted; $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middling, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour 50c to Boston, 40c. to New-York, 25c. to Albany. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 86,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Lumber, 687,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 7,800 bushels; Lumber, 579,000 feet.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 15; No. 2 do., $1 08, spot; $1 07½, August; $1 02⅝, September. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 65c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 49c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 85c. Barley declining; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 07. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,200 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 7.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn, 63c.@72c. Oats unchanged at 52c.@55c. Rye, 90c. Pork unchanged at $25. Bacon in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 9⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15½c.@16c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Lard, 15½c.@15¾c. Whisky, 96c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 7.—Wheat dull and declining; new No. 1 Red offered at $1 14. Corn quiet and steady; Shelled Mixed, 72c.@73c.; in the ear on the track, 68c.@69c. Oats dull and weak; new No. 1 State, 42c.; No. 2, 40c.; White, 43c.; old White, 60c. Petroleum quiet; standard White, in car lots, 10c.; State, test to 150°, 13c. Receipts—16 cars of Wheat.

DETROIT, Aug. 7.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 27@$1 27½; No. 1, $1 24@$1 24½; Amber, $1 13½. Corn dull and declining at 70c. Oats in good demand at 40c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—12,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 7.—Flour nominal. Corn market bare. Oats dull and drooping at 55c.@56c. Pork in fair demand and advanced to $24 50@$25. Lard in fair demand and higher; Tierce, 14¼c.@15c.; Keg, 15½c.@15¾c. Bacon in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.

ALBANY, N. Y. Aug. 7.—Wheat, dull; sales, 1 car Extra Diehl at $1 15, delivered at East Albany. Rye, steady; $1 10 for old. Corn, firm; sales, 1 car Western Mixed at 81c., delivered at East Albany. Oats dull, and market unsettled; sales, 300 bushels White Western at 65c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 7.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 31c. Resin steady; $1 75 for Strained, $1 85 for Extra No. 2. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard, $2 25 for Yellow Dip, $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 25.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

O'Donell vs. O'Donell; Rock vs. Campbell; Chandler vs. Oertell; orders granted.

By Judge Speir.

Booth et al. vs. Toplanyi et al.; motion that defendants be allowed to file and serve a supplementary answer denied, with $10 costs.

Chase vs. Vanderbilt et al.; let the order furnished by the plaintiff be entered. The defendant's motion is denied.

Fischer vs. Rockler et al.; injunction continued as heretofore granted until the further order of this court, and a receiver of the partnership property and effects must be appointed as asked for in the complaint; see memorandum.

De Graaf vs. Mackinley; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

In the matter of Louisa Russ Mangan; granted.

Murphy vs. Keyes; motion granted. Memorandum.

In the matter of John Hartz; order granted.

Mechanics' and Traders' Bank vs. Dakin; motion granted. Memorandum.

Barrett vs. Selzam; order granted.

Kinne vs. Carll; order granted.

Hamilton vs. Phelan; report confirmed; costs denied.

Doeper vs. Klein; two motions for receiver denied.

Fox vs. Demerest; injunction continued.

Spratt vs. Huntington; order resettled.

Sourdier vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; motion to strike out answer denied.

Hooker vs. Leslie; reference ordered.

Crane vs. De Wolf; motion granted. Memorandum.

Wilson vs. McConkey; granted.

Jourdan vs. Jourdan; motion granted.

Stewart vs. Manhattan Market Company. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Dinkelspeil et al. vs. Franklin; case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Daley vs. Grumley. See decision.

By Judge J. F. Daly, Jr.

Hardy vs. St. John; receiver ordered.

Redmond vs. Metz; The People ex rel. Ward vs. Asten; orders signed.

In the matter, &c., Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company. See decision indorsed.

In re the petition of Kehoe et al., &c.; order granted.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

The Mayor, Controller, Recorder, and Chamberlain met yesterday as Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to transact ordinary business. After the minutes of the previous session were approved, the Controller called attention to a communication he had received from the lessee of the Corporation property, located on the corner of Bayard and Eldridge streets, complaining of a technical error in the deed, and a resolution was adopted granting authority to correct the error. A resolution was also adopted allowing an extension of two years to Mrs. Ackerman to pay $72,000, being the amount of a bond held by the Board. The Board then disposed of some unimportant papers, after which they adjourned.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 8, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Picaut, Miss Young. Matinée at 2.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mdlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Very little reliance will be placed on the statement that a secret compact has been concluded between Germany and Spain. A scheme that has for its basis German intervention against the Carlists and a Spanish-German alliance against France, may be possible, but not probable. And the fact that the London *Telegraph* has this item of "exclusive news," will destroy what value it might otherwise have had. It is a romantic story, but not more so than various other inventions from the same prolific source. The belief that Germany is likely to interfere in Spain is daily strengthened, however, and the report that the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has begun to remonstrate against the unfriendly attitude which Germany appears to assume toward the Versailles Government is reasonable.

If the "prophet" of the Comanches who has sent them to war is not a genuine seer, he has some sense in his vaticinations. It is reported that this soothsayer told the Indians that he had had an interview with the Great Spirit, who told him that the Comanches would go down hill in numbers and power if they followed the example and life of the whites. It is true that the Indians do faithfully copy the vices of the whites; perhaps it is because they have no virtuous example set them. Therefore, they are going down hill; but it is a heroic remedy that is proposed—extermination of the whites.

A paragraph in our issue of the 6th referring to the management in the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, was capable of application to the Central Pacific Railroad—an entirely different affair, to which no reference was intended.

The English Cabinet contains to-day two, at least, of the most laborious men in the world—Lord DERBY and Lady DERBY'S stepson, the Marquis of SALISBURY. The latter has, we see, just been unanimously elected Chairman of the Middlesex Magistrates, and proceeded to preside at the meeting. Now, having regard to the population of that county, the Chairmanship of its Quarter Sessions is no joke, and it might have been supposed that the excessively arduous office of Secretary of State for India would have been sufficient for the Marquis' energies. Add to this that he has immense estates to attend to, that he is Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and frequently has questions connected with that body referred to him, and has, moreover, to deal with the great private correspondence which besets every public man, and it must be confessed that "as lazy as a lord" has not much meaning in his case. His avidity for work is indeed amazing. Before he was in office he was Chairman of a railroad, whose affairs he reduced to something like prosperity where all had been despair, and he was an attending member of the direction of a life insurance company. But this was not nearly enough, so, by way of satisfying himself, he was continually becoming umpire in difficult cases which involved intense application, and by way of relaxation threw off *the* political article in the *Quarterly*.

American base-ball players have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the reception given the clubs now visiting England, so far as the meagre cable reports indicate anything. The games of the two clubs attract great attention, and, we may suppose, considerable enthusiasm. This is the first introduction of the British public to this distinctively American game. It must be confessed, however, that the games so far played would not reflect much credit upon home players. The average is far below the best scores played here every Summer. The clubs stand high among American players; but, unless they are playing more for show than real execution, their exhibition will prove a disappointment to those who regard their achievements from this distance.

The reasonable comfort of passengers is a consideration somewhat too remote to appeal to the minds of our street railway managers. If it were not, we should suggest that now would be an excellent time to make an end of the cushioned seats of the Bleecker Street and one or two other lines. That they are, almost of necessity, uncleanly and uncomfortable every one knows. That they are the possible means of disseminating disease and the actual means of distributing vermin is also known. If they were ever renewed or cleaned, we might point out to the managers that they are also a cause of very considerable expense, much more than is attendant on the wooden and carpeted seats. As it is, we forbear advice, and confine ourselves to the iteration of the protest which the public has long been making.

WHITE AND BLACK IN LOUISIANA.

The folly of the course of the white natives of Louisiana, in keeping up the agitation over the "race issue," daily receives fresh illustration. It is certain that nothing but a sound and active commercial policy can save the State from utter ruin; yet both Conservatives and Republicans sit with folded hands, in an attitude of intense suspense, each party accusing the other of hurrying the Commonwealth, by fatal persistence in a useless quarrel, to its doom. The sound sense of business men in New-Orleans and the other principal towns of the State is doubtless opposed to the reckless conduct of the "agitators," who declare that they mean, at any cost, to crowd the negro out of all the avenues of trade and politics; but the voice of wisdom is not heard above the clamor of the mob. Railway investors, who have unlimited confidence in the capacity of the State for a gigantic material development, if its people would all unite in a genuine effort to develop it, are deterred by the perturbed condition of local politics from making favorable recommendations to the capitalists whom they represent. New-Orleans is daily losing trade because the white people of the State cannot spare the time to look into the transportation question, so pre-occupied are they with the invention of measures to prevent negroes from drinking at the same soda fountains with whites. They even neglect to build the railroads by which the cotton and grain of Northern Louisiana and certain sections of Texas can be brought to the Crescent City, and embarked for Liverpool in two days, instead of being sent, as is now the case, northward hundreds of miles to St. Louis, and thence down the Mississippi to New-Orleans.

It is true that the Conservatives have received severe provocation, and that the insincerity of vicious whites and blacks who have been in power has inclined them to be somewhat suspicious of measures for developing the State. No one doubts that the whites have been subjected to tyranny. But that does not justify them in carrying out a vindictive policy. The mass of the negroes robbed and tyrannized because they were ignorant and degraded. The severe criticisms which they have received at the hands of Northern Republicans have shown them the folly of this course. They have been frankly told that it is their duty to deal justly by their old masters, and to desert the rascals who have used their votes for base ends. The negroes know perfectly well that their presence in Louisiana is necessary to its material prosperity; that they must till its soil and reap its harvests, just as they recognize that the whites must conduct its trade; and they are therefore but little alarmed at the efforts to drive them away now in progress. But they will not offer their hands to the white man so long as he shakes his fist in their faces. *Noblesse oblige.* Let the superior race show its generosity by forgiving the negro for the wrong he has done, on one condition, viz., that he shall heartily assist in rebuilding the State's fallen fortunes. If this attempt at a compromise could be made in a proper spirit, the negro would fulfill the above condition. The moment the Louisiana Conservative says to the black Radical, "I shall henceforth always recognize you as a man, and as entitled to a share in the State Government," the "race issue" is gone from the Commonwealth forever.

But the Louisiana Conservative will not say those words. He refuses to see that the real crisis in the relations between the two races in the State is past. He shakes his head gloomily as he talks of the Civil Rights bill. Yet he has already seen that the enforcement of civil rights is not so dreadful a thing as he fancied. Gov. KELLOGG boasted the other day to a Northern visitor that "he had a better civil rights law" now than any Congress is likely to pass. Under this law, in full operation in the State, the Conservative must have perceived that but a very small per cent. of his black fellow-citizens have made themselves really disagreeable. Out of the 364,000 blacks in the State, how many could the Conservative name who would have ever thought twice about forcing themselves into the company of whites at all, if they had not seen that those whites practically refused to recognize them as equal before the law? Why should the Conservative refuse to accord to them that recognition? His obstinate refusal is doing as much to injure the State as was done in the worst days of carpet-bag rule. Equality before the law does not mean social equality in New-Orleans, any more than in New-York. What is the dreadful bugbear at which the Conservative is so frightened? Is it anything more than an absurd prejudice which obstructs his vision, and belies his real nature? Would it not be worth while to sacrifice that prejudice, if by so doing the best men of both races could be put into power, the State debt be funded, the railways needed throughout the State be built, the thieves banished, and the commercial prosperity of New-Orleans put on a solid basis? Or would it be wiser on the part of the whites in the State to completely ruin it because they cannot rule it alone?

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

Ordinarily the State elections that open a Fall campaign would be considered of the very highest importance. If this were a "Presidential year," for example, the election in North Carolina would be regarded as possessing much significance. It did have some significance in 1872, when the "Liberals" strained every nerve to achieve a Democratic victory; and when they were defeated they consoled themselves with the reflection that North Carolina "did not count." It was too early in the canvass; their candidate would come out all right "on the homestretch." Perhaps North Carolina did not amount to much in the political scale of 1872; it will weigh still less this year. There is no President to choose. There is no political excitement anywhere; and, save when a windy local committee blows its little horn and then subsides into silence, there is a dead calm throughout the land.

In the midst of a stagnation like this, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee have held elections. In each of these States what are called "Democratic gains" are reported. They are undoubtedly anti-Republican gains; precisely what party, if any, is to be credited with them is not so clear. In North Carolina, for example, the Republicans were hopelessly divided in several Congressional districts. Independent candidates were running in the First and Second Districts; and in the Sixth there were three candidates—Republican, Democratic, and Granger. Besides this, there were several smaller local divisions, enough to destroy the majority that might have been expected in several counties. The war-cry of the opposition was "Down with Civil Rights!" This was enough to capture many weak-minded whites, and there is not a sufficiently large colored vote to be of commanding importance where the political preponderance is so nearly balanced between Republicans and Conservatives. Consequently, in a vote which is fifteen thousand less than that cast for Governor in 1872, the Republicans lose heavily, and seven out of eight Congressmen are claimed for the Conservatives, which would be a gain of two for that party. In Kentucky and Tennessee local elections have just been held, but without any notable result, except, perhaps, in the latter State, where the opposition have made considerable gains. As in North Carolina, the question of civil rights entered largely into the canvass, which was excited and acrimonious. In some parts of the State there were grave fears of riots, but few serious disturbances have been reported. In many instances the local votes are heavy—a natural result of the commotion created by the civil rights agitation. The elections were for county officers, and would attract no attention outside of the State if it were not for the hot discussion of the principal question of the campaign.

So far as any so-called Democratic gains are reported, the elections have no special significance. The Democrats have already actually secured power in at least two States—New-Hampshire and Connecticut; but the result in those States has not been reassuring to the party nor to the country. No good use of those victories has been made, and the impartial political observer will acknowledge that the party has not been thereby strengthened. In the general apathy that prevails throughout the country some new elements of success have been gathered. But there is really no party to claim these scattered tokens of victory over the Republicans. Where the Democrats happen to control the organization of the opposition they will call this their achievement. But we shall see a substantial success for the Republican Party this Fall, if that party resolves upon nominations that cannot be excelled in honesty, wisdom, and fitness.

HOME RULE IN IRELAND.

Aided by an exuberant, but unhealthy fancy, a writer in the *World* has been striving to find a parallel between Ireland and the United States. He tells us that in both countries "absenteeism" is an evil that takes away the rich and leaves the poor; and then, having first blessed the originators and founders of States Rights, he advocates the cause of Home Rule for Ireland. There is always something to be admired in consistency, and when we remember how the *World* did its best to stimulate those passions which threatened to break up the Union, there can be found nothing inconsistent in its advocacy of a scheme for the dismemberment of the Empire of Great Britain. But it should not be allowed to rest under the delusion that in so doing the interests of Ireland are being served or that the views of the Irish people are being sustained. An Irish member of Parliament, addressing a large meeting of his countrymen at Lisburn the other day, declared that before Mr. BUTT should succeed with any plan for Home Rule he and his followers would have to face a hundred thousand Irishmen at the Boyne. And the remark was received with a burst of enthusiastic cheering which lasted several minutes. The men who gave this emphatic response to a suggestion which, if it mean anything, means that civil war is preferable to an Irish Parliament, represent the entire Protestant portion of the Irish people, as well as the bulk of the educated classes and of those who have the largest stake in the prosperity of the country, among whom there are, of course, many Catholics. These are the people whom the *World* seems to think have no claim to any consideration whatever, and it travels out of its way to denounce the supporters of law and constitutional authority, and to urge on political agitators and the most ignorant of the Catholic population to effect a revolution similar to that in which its advocacy failed to be successful here.

In making this attempt it seeks to adduce from history events which, in truth, have no analogy whatever to the relations between England and Ireland. Into these, therefore, we need not follow it. But without entering at all into the details of Home Rule—which, by the way, Mr. BUTT himself has always studiously avoided—there remain two points that are worthy of consideration. It is safe to affirm that a radical change in the constitution of the country is not necessary when any existing system is attended by unprecedented prosperity, and that prosperity is increasing year by year. But that is the condition of things in Ireland. In another column we have given a mass of carefully collected evidence in support of this statement, and from that it will be seen that Ireland has arrived at a state of material wealth and happiness far in advance of anything it ever experienced before. If we had had at hand official returns down to the present date we could have made that evidence many times stronger, but we think we have given enough to show the soundness of our position. The emigration returns are alone of the utmost value, but all the evidence, whether in regard to the social condition of the people, to the prevalence of crime, or to the development of industrial pursuits in agriculture and manufactures, points to the same conclusion. Ireland is prospering, and nothing but ill-advised political agitation can prevent her prosperity rising to the degree which her most ardent friends can desire. They most assuredly are not her friends who see in such circumstances a plea for revolution.

Yet, ignoring all this, the *World* tells us that "on principle" Ireland ought to be allowed "to manage her exclusively local affairs in her own way, as New-York does." We are glad to find the *World* beginning to set some value on "principle;" but with regard to the rest, Ireland does exercise just that privilege which the *World* claims for it—and, as a rule, with perhaps a little better success than New-York has enjoyed, or at any rate with more honesty. Ireland has quite as much control over her "purely local affairs" as England has over hers; and in matters of taxation the Irish enjoy some privileges which the English have not. Municipal institutions are developed in Ireland as they are in England, and very much as they are here. The "principle" for which the *World* speaks is therefore not only acknowledged, but put into practice, a fact, which if the writer in that organ had taken the trouble to inform himself of it, might have saved him some trouble, though at the cost of foregoing the pleasure of pleading the cause of civil war.

Upon this Home Rule question there is however one thing to be said. It is a matter that belongs purely to the British Government and the British people. Whatever interest we may feel as lookers-on, we have no right to interfere in it, certainly not to undertake to provoke violence about it. Public opinion has decided in Great Britain by an overwhelming unanimity that Home Rule in Ireland as political agitators seem to understand it—that is, the dismemberment of the Empire—is impossible. Even if there were a single plea in its favor, it will not be tolerated. Only injury to Irish interests, then, can ensue from a continuance of the discussion for purposes of agitation, and it is only the avowed and secret enemies of Ireland who will continue it for that end.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

During several years past the proverbial "Jersey justice" has had much to do with the exodus of New-Yorkers to the land of fevers and mosquitoes. After suffering from the boldness of thieves under the rule of Tammany, it was considered no small compensation for voluntary exile to be able to live under a system of government which was the terror of rogues. What if there were mosquitoes as large as horse-flies. They could be kept out as easily as the burglars. The same bars would be sufficient for both, and there would be no longer a necessity for the prudent housekeeper to make her nightly rounds to guard against the carelessness of servants. The use of the revolver out-of-doors could also be dispensed with, and there would be no need for a standing menace to children in the shape of the fierce watch-dog. The fact was often proudly referred to by the earlier colonists of Hudson and Bergen Counties, that there were "cities" of their building containing from three thousand to six thousand inhabitants each, without an organized police force, and that the protection of a single constable had been found ample for five thousand people. It was no wonder that the red mud of New-Jersey had almost ceased to be laughed at, and that the Jersey men themselves were gradually coming to be regarded as among the most fortunate of the human race. Barely two years have passed since such a condition of things existed. What a sad change there has been, truly. Mosquito-bars are no longer an effective protection against the burglar; the revolver has been taken from its hiding place, and watch-dogs are as numerous as if the State had never enjoyed an immunity from thieves.

Looking over the reports of crimes committed in Hudson and Passaic Counties within the past few weeks one is impelled to ask if, in the language of the unfortunate REYNOLDS, "Jersey justice" has not at last been "played out"? On the 23d of July the record shows that a lady, while returning to her home at Weehawken, was seized by four scoundrels, who dragged her into the woods and brutally abused her. On the 26th, a gang of burglars had such a poor opinion of the Jersey City Police that it scattered in the track of its operations a considerable quantity of liquors and cigars. While this gang of playful fellows was being amused, the telegraph was bringing the news that a band of young highwaymen was engaged in robbery and outrage in the outskirts of Paterson. A subsequent statement by special messenger gave the additional information that the same band had been operating during the entire week, and that the Police, "although having made strenuous efforts," had failed to effect a single arrest. It seems that the captain of the highwaymen is of a romantic turn of mind. He has chosen the bridge above the Passaic Falls as the scene of his chief exploits. There he has compelled his victims to surrender their money or run the risk of losing their lives. A few nights later, we have the testimony of a man named SULLIVAN, that while on his way "down the hill" from Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, he was attacked by ruffians, one of whom stabbed him in the left cheek, "laying the flesh open to the bone." No sooner had they finished with SULLIVAN than they set upon another inoffensive person, bound in the same direction, and beat him in a most unmerciful manner. The object of these miscreants was evidently not robbery, for they left both victims as soon as they had bruised and battered them to their heart's content.

Some years ago the public road between Newark and Jersey City was considered perfectly safe for travelers. At no time was it the kind of road that one would select as the subject of an article on journeying for pleasure, but it, nevertheless, was not totally destitute of attractions. Of late it has been a favorite resort of highwaymen. The young man, THOMAS BROOKS, of Newark, who surrendered himself to the Police in Jersey City last week, summed up its dangers in a few words. The body of a man, pierced with bullets, had previously been found by the wayside, had been recognized, and the supposed murderer had been arrested, when BROOKS, with a praiseworthy desire to set matters right, went to the station-house and stated that he had shot the man in question, while the latter was engaged in an apparent attempt at highway robbery.

Hoboken, that most popular of suburban retreats, we regret to say, seems to be also rapidly losing its reputation as a safe place of residence. On the 3d of the present month, a woman who resides in this City, went over, without a thought of danger, to visit a friend. A person, of whom she inquired the way to a certain street, directed her toward the meadows, where she was afterward met by a gang of ruffians and robbed. Her clothing was torn to shreds, and she was compelled to beg a few cents to pay her ferriage back to New-York. But this is not the worst that can be said of New-Jersey. Union Hill overlooks Hoboken. It has long been a favorite resort of those who desired to combine the advantages of bracing air with low rents. Recently two boys, aged respectively nine and ten years, the sons of respectable residents of the place, were actually caught after having completed the fiendish act of pouring a dipperful of boiling tar down the back of a little girl named FRANCES WOTTHOVER. Life on Manhattan Island may—and there is no doubt, in many respects, it is—uncomfortable enough, but in the light of such evidence as we have taken the trouble to collect, a change to New-Jersey looks to us very much like "jumping from the frying-pan into the fire."

THE MODERN DRAMA.

The near opening of the dramatic season suggests some considerations as to the type of play which the modern playwright is in the habit of giving to the public. If it be true that the stage is a great public instructor, in the same sense as is the pulpit or the press, it is certainly worth while to consider whether the lesson which it teaches is worth the learning, or whether it is not better that it should be left unlearned altogether. For any good that the stage has done for public morals in recent days, or for any stimulus that it has given to the healthful intelligence of the masses, there is assuredly very little to be attributed to modern authorship. On the contrary, it would rather seem to be the function of the majority of modern playwrights to debase public virtue, and to substitute prurient sentiment for the vigorous and healthy intelligence which the drama should foster. We do not deny that there are exceptions to this rule, but these exceptions are, after all, of small account. The baneful influence of the French school unduly controls the modern drama. SARDOU, FEUILLET, and such authors furnish the example, and the host of lesser dramatists or clumsy imitators follow with their cheaper wares. Now and then, the French play in all its marked deformity is deemed too loose for our stage, and it is toned down and rounded off, and some of its most strongly objectionable passages are erased, but the trail of the serpent runs through it all. These society plays, so called, cause the debasement of the modern stage. Under their various descriptions of "modern comedies," "comic dramas," "marvelous realisms," and so forth, they are nothing better than pollutions, and are utterly antagonistic to the fair culture which it ought to be the function of the stage to develop. THACKERAY describes the comic muse of CONGREVE as "a wild, disheveled Lais, with eyes bright with wit and wine." The muse that presides over these plays, however, has no other inspiration than lust, and there is not even the intoxication of wine to palliate her licentiousness. Wit she has none. She is a painted jade that dresses in silks and satins, lounges in voluptuous boudoirs, moves in a meretricious society, and scatters her poisons broadcast. Those "light loves that stand clear of thunder and safe from winds at sea," are not sufficient for her theme. They are too free of entanglements and social intricacies. There must be marital obligations to be set at naught, household gods to be shattered, virtue to be pilloried, false sentiments to be enunciated; and then, perhaps, we shall be treated to a lachrymose but futile attempt at moral recovery. Scarcely one of those plays, so-called comedies, have any element of true comedy in their composition. They have just a little of something that passes for comedy, but which is nothing more than a foil or background, to throw into bolder relief their lurid sensationalism. The "Frou-Frous," the "Nos Intimes," the "Camilles," and the host of plays of this order, originals and imitations, are the worst heritage which the modern stage could leave to posterity. Not only are they debasing to the audiences who witness their representation, but they aim a blow at the womanly self-respect of the actress who interprets their lewd passions. Take *Camille*, for instance. Notwithstanding the applause which the performance as a work of art may bring to an actress of fine talents, how much of her self-respect does it cost her to interpret the loves and the sorrows and sentiments of a courtesan whose one pure attraction is her fatal disease?

It may be urged, as it often is urged, in defense of these plays that they are written to meet the public demand—that it is, in fact, the public taste which is responsible for their existence. We deny that there is any real foundation for this special pleading. The public will go for amusement to a purer source, if the source be not dried up. If the public can obtain good caterers, it will, beyond doubt, patronize their wares. If not, why do people go to the theatre in such large numbers whenever the standard comedies are adequately presented, as, for example, at Wallack's during the last season? Again, why does the public patronize the plays of the late Mr. ROBERTSON, every one of which is as it were in comparison with those to which we have been referring, a "Psyche from the regions which are holy land." Of course, among our modern playwrights we have no SHERIDANS or GOLDSMITHS or BULWERS running at large; but we have those who could emulate the literary worth, if they would also emulate the chaste proprieties, of ROBERTSON'S compositions.

But to carry the matter beyond the drama, we have no reason to conclude that the public taste is morbid, and requires morbid catering. Are the chaste muses of LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON allowed to languish in neglect because the prurient genius of Mr. SWINBURNE has given to sensuousness a crown of poesy? When THACKERAY was criticising the works of SMOLLETT and FIELDING, and turned aside from their writings to thank God for the sweet unsullied page that the author of *David Copperfield* had given to his children, he but uttered a sentiment which the public indorses and approves. The public is not altogether so bad as it would seem, and if the stage, in catering for it, would look more to the good side than to the bad of humanity, this healthy endeavor to discharge a high function properly would be attended with results more satisfactory to theatrical lessees and authors than they are disposed to believe. In the forthcoming dramatic season we hope to see the representations of this pestiferous society play reduced to a minimum, and we do not care if enterprising managers fail in their stock of "Parisian attractions," so that the latest ones, "The Two Orphans" and "The Sphinx," do not find their way into our theatres.

CANADA.

DINNER TO THE FRENCH ADMIRAL AT QUEBEC—SINGULAR PHENOMENA.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 7.—The Mayor's dinner to Admiral Thomaset and the officers of the French war vessels now in this port, which took place last evening, was a great success.

Considerable excitement exists in the Parish of Bazile, County of Portneuf, over the occurrence of certain phenomena, consisting of peculiar noises and commotion in the earth, such as well-defined shocks of earthquake. The noises vary from low distant rumblings to loud reverberations. On Tuesday the concussions were so violent and threatening that the residents of the place where the noises were loudest fled from their homes, and others are preparing to follow. The opinion is divided as to whether fire or water will declare itself. The result is looked for with much trepidation.

THE RESHIPMENT OF GOODS—FIRST ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 7.—The instructions issued by the Washington authorities that all goods from St. John intended for Canada shall be landed at Eastport and reshipped there, it is feared, will cause great inconvenience, delay, and expense, and is a subject of general comment.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The first elections in Canada under the system of voting by ballot took place yesterday. Mr. McDougall was elected to Parliament for East Elgin, Ontario, and Mr. Coupal for Napierville, Quebec. They are both supporters of the Government.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE—EXTENSIVE BUSH FIRES.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The Toronto Military School is to be abolished. The instructor has received notice that his engagement will terminate next January.

The Toronto Field Battery, the Twelfth Battalion, the York Rangers, and several other corps will go into camp at Barrie or Holland Landing about the 28th prox. The Queen's Own Rifles will not perform their annual drill, owing to the lateness of the season at which the proposed camp is to be held.

Hon. Alexander MacKenzie and Hon. Mr. Cartwright are at Kingston inspecting the forts and public buildings in preparation for the military college.

Extensive bush fires are raging in the vicinity of Ottawa.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BUSH FIRES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 7.—The fires in Ottawa district are causing considerable alarm. Yesterday the flames made great progress in the vicinity of Birchton. Mr. Birch's outbuildings were consumed, and his residence considerably damaged. The fire is still traveling, and if rain does not come soon, Mr. Birch says the whole neighborhood will be burned up. Reports from Goulbourne and Huntley state that bush fires are raging there, and a repetition of the great fire of 1870 is feared.

THE MAN-OF-WAR DORIS—THE FISHERIES.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 7.—Admiral Wellesley does not go to England in the Doris to-morrow. Since the Doris has been ordered to join the Channel Squadron some of the sailors have deserted.

The strong north-east wind of yesterday did no damage so far as heard from. Cow Bay, C. B., which usually suffers from such gales, escaped yesterday without damage.

Reports from Magdalen Island to the 1st say the cod fishery continues poor. Nova Scotia schooners fishing off the shores and banks are doing well. There are plenty of mackerel on the shores and in the Gulf, but they will not take the hook.

PROPOSED CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

OTTAWA, ONT., Aug. 7.—Tenders for the construction of a line of telegraph along the proposed route of the Canada-Pacific Railway were opened by the Government to-day. Owing to the peculiar nature of the work, and the wide difference in the character of the proposals, several days will probably elapse before a decision is arrived at.

THE INDIANS.

REPORTS FROM THE HOSTILE TERRITORY.

WASHINGTON, August 7.—An intelligent observer of affairs among the Indians whose reports heretofore has proved reliable, writes from the scene of operations in the Indian country as follows:

"White Shield, a Cheyenne chief, came into this place from the hostile camps yesterday. He was five days coming in, and reports the camp about 225 miles from here, a little South of West, and near the border of Staked Plains. He reports Cheyennes and Comanches encamped together. On his way to this place he met a camp of 20 lodges of Kiowas, moving to join the Cheyennes and Comanches. Large parties of Kiowas and Comanches are raiding in Texas and other places. Big Bow, a Kiowa chief, recently returned from a successful foray with 200 head of horses and mules. The weather was so warm that many of the animals died. A party of Cheyennes returned recently from Colorado with 70 head of horses, and report that they killed three white men. The man killed near Fort Sill was killed by a party of Kiowas to whom Agent Kaiforth had issued rations a few hours before. White Shield says the men killed north of this place were killed by Cheyennes, but says further, that the Cheyennes are willing to be quiet now and call it even, but if soldiers are sent after them they will make plenty of work for them. He says that up to the present time the Cheyennes have had eight men killed. Many of their chiefs would like to come in with their people, but the hostiles are too strong for them. I think that the hostiles are about 600 or 700 warriors, well armed, determined, and banded together for mutual defense. It will take a strong force to subdue them, and the campaign should be conducted by the Government in such a manner as to make it short, sharp, and decisive. I think there is but one intelligent solution of the Indian question in this country, and that is to dismount and disarm raiders, and then hang every one found guilty of murder, and do it at once, in the presence of the rest of the Indians. I think if the Government wished, a couple of hundred Indian scouts could be easily raised to accompany an expedition. These scouts could be found in the Territory, and could be taken from all the tribes. If properly managed, their services would be invaluable. All is quiet at this place now. White Shield reports large herds of buffaloes near the hostile camp."

THE SETTLERS DESERTING THEIR HOMES.

Col. Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, reports that two men were recently killed near Elm Spring Station, and that drivers of trains are abandoning their wagons on the road. He states, also, that the farmers in the Washita Valley are frightened, and that many of them are leaving their homes.

THE COMANCHES INSTIGATED TO WAR BY A "PROPHET."

Lieut. Col. Davidson, of the Tenth Cavalry, has forwarded to the General of the Army the report of a talk with Asahobe and Asating, of the Penne Teth Ka band of Comanches, which is interesting as showing the cause of the present hostility of the Comanches and other tribes. After some conversation, in which they inquired as to how they were to be treated, Col. Davidson asked the Indians what the Comanches had to complain of, and what were the causes of this general hostility on the part of those tribes. They replied that the Comanches had nothing to complain of on the part of the Government agent or troops or whites, but that some two months ago a prophet arose among them who told them that he had an interview with the Great Spirit, who said that the Caddoes, Wachitas, and other Indians, who were adopting the mode of life of the whites, were going down hill fast in means and population, and the Comanches would do the same if they followed the same road, and the way for them to be again the powerful nation they once were was to go to war and kill off all the white people they could. This, these two chiefs said, chimed in with the feelings and wishes of the evil disposed of the nation, and the present war is the result.

BOARD OF UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—The Board of United States Engineers, in session here to examine plans for a bridge at South St. Louis, met again yesterday afternoon and received a report from the Merchants' Exchange Committee, which was discussed informally, but no definite action was taken thereon. The report objects to any bridge across the Mississippi River below St. Louis that is not a truss or suspension bridge, with channel spans 500 feet wide at low water mark, and 75 feet above high water mark. The act of Congress under which the St. Clair and Carondelet Bridge Company propose to build requires two channel spans of 500 feet wide at low water mark, and 100 feet above low water mark. This the company will ask Congress to modify so as to let them build three spans 400 feet each, to which there will be a very strong opposition on the part of the commercial and river interest of this city, and a spirited contest is expected.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The representatives of the various Mutual Protection Associations in Ohio, organized under the law of April 20, 1872, for doing co-operative insurance business, met here to-day to consult as to their future action in view of the recent decision of the Attorney General as to the legal status of these organizations. The meeting resolved to make a contest to sustain their position and continue to do business.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COTTON CROP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 7.—There has been rain throughout the State for the past ten days. The cotton crop is slightly damaged, and will be cut short if the rain continues for a week longer. The bolls are falling off and the appearance of the worm is anticipated.

SAFETY CORD IN ENGLISH RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

The idea of there being any means of communicating with the guard during a railway journey, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is one which now never enters the mind of any passenger. There are still living some people who, not having fallen victims to railway casualties, remember much talk and even some legislation on the subject; but the scheme, which was merely one for the security of travelers, has, according to popular belief, never really been seriously entertained by the companies. It is, therefore, with some surprise and even pleasure that the public will learn from the Police reports of yesterday that not only does such a system of communication exist in some railway carriages, but that it was actually made use of by a detective on Wednesday to capture a suspected thief. A young man named Harris, in the employ of some foreign merchants in the city, was yesterday afternoon remanded by the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House on a charge of stealing the proceeds of a check belonging to his employers. It seems that the detective in whose hands the matter was placed, having reason to believe that the prisoner would leave London by a train from the Euston Station on Wednesday, was waiting for him on the platform. At the moment the train was about to start the prisoner ran hastily up the platform, and was pushed into a first-class carriage by a porter with that kindness always displayed by railway porters when they see that a passenger prefers the risk of losing his life to the certainty of losing his train. The scene passed like a flash of lightning before the eyes of the horror-stricken detective, who, however, rapidly recovered his presence of mind, and, with the same noble indifference to danger, himself jumped into another carriage, bent on seizing his prey. Observing a contrivance for communicating with the guard, the detective put it in operation, and, bringing the train to a standstill a few hundred yards from the station, captured the prisoner and carried him off in triumph. Let us hope that a contrivance which prevents the escape of a prisoner from justice will be so generally adopted as to enable passengers to escape with their lives.

AN EGYPTIAN PLAGUE IN ALGERIA.

The following letter from a correspondent in Algeria will give some notion of the ravages of the locusts in certain places at the present time: "If the ancient Egyptians could return to life again, they would here witness their terrible plague of locusts. Let any one imagine an aerial torrent descending upon all the fields and devouring every particle of verdure in a few minutes; beans, potatoes, maize, every kind of vegetable and fruit, in fact, and, what is worse still, the foliage of the trees. At Bou-Ismail, the Mayor offered a reward of a franc for every kilo of locusts' eggs. In a very short time he was obliged to desist because of the largeness of the sum, 2,000 francs being quickly expended. If the corn had not been ripe, not a single grain would have survived this invasion; but, fortunately, it was too far advanced. The vines have been ruined, causing a great loss to their owners. My bees were going on well; but for the last month they have been surrounded by the devastators, and I have hardly any hope that they will be able to resist them. One neighbor, to protect his garden from the ravages of crickets and locusts, spread his linen all over the vegetable beds and fruit bushes; but—would you believe it!—the monsters devoured all from underneath. In some places the locusts have not done any damage themselves, but have left in passing such enormous quantities of eggs that every effort to destroy them has been vain. In Kabylia, one of the most fertile and best cultivated districts of Algeria, some of the crops have had to be replanted in consequence of the locusts. Large numbers of trees have been attacked, and just now the olive, fig trees, and vines are menaced by the crickets in spite of the strenuous exertions made by the natives to destroy the eggs. But it is not only these plagues that the unfortunate colonists have to contend with; enormous flights of sparrows have done great mischief in Milianah and Orleansville this Summer; and some districts have suffered from drought, so that, all things considered, the agricultural prospects for this year are not very hopeful in even the most favored spots."

THE POSTAL SERVICE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Between New-York and Troy, says the Troy *Times*, fifty pouches of letters and ten sacks of papers are received. At Fishkill they receive, through the Newburg office, a large amount of mail which comes from the Erie at that point. Sixty-four pouches are made up and distributed along the line at the different stations. There are fifteen through pouches from New-York to points north of Troy. These are all opened to receive the matter which has come aboard en route, and of course closed again before reaching Albany. There are thus ninety different pouches and sacks received and their contents assorted by three men, in a run of five hours and a half, or an average of one pouch or sack each three and two-third minutes. The total number of pouches made up, including those going north of Troy, is ninety, and the total number received and delivered 169. It is estimated that the average number of letters assorted on the run north is 9,000 each day.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—A cable dispatch from Postmaster General Jewell to his brother, Pliny Jewell, of this city, announces that he will sail for home on Saturday, Aug. 8, in the Cunard steamer Bothnia, and will, therefore, be a week later than was at first expected.

THE TURF.

THE SECOND MEETING AT SARATOGA.

THE WEATHER UNFAVORABLE—TO-DAY'S RACING—THE APPROACHING INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

The weather is not a new subject to talk about, but its remarkable variations are such that the Summer sojourners here are much exercised in consequence. At one moment a blue-vaulted sky and mellow sunshine inspire confidence in the belief that the comet's influence had departed, but no sooner are excursions planned to the lake or some other favorite resort than the clouds sweep down from the Adirondacks or the Green Mountains with astonishing rapidity. The temperature is remarkably cool for the season, and both in the morning and evening overcoats and heavy shawls are in active demand, and clothing of light texture usually worn at this time is seldom seen. Yesterday there was the usual midday shower, and this morning it rained quite heavily between 5 and 8 o'clock. Notwithstanding this, Saratoga is receiving much more than her usual share of patronage, for every hotel appears to be full, while the Grand Union and Congress Hall are unable to accommodate their patrons.

To-morrow will inaugurate the second meeting of the Saratoga Association, and the turfmen who have been spending the interval between the two meetings in New-York and Buffalo, are flocking back by every train. The meeting promises to be of unusual interest, and as the season is at its height an increased attendance may be readily anticipated. The development of the speculative element in the fair sex during the last meeting astonished the members of the betting ring themselves. The mania has seized the ladies, and grows with each opportunity offered them of venturing their money on their favorite colors, without considering the merits of the respective horses. It is estimated that fully one third of the tickets sold in the French pools were held by ladies, and so it will continue while gentlemen of social position wield an influence in the affairs of the turf.

Great efforts are being made to place the Saratoga Rowing Association on a firm financial basis, and two or three balls have been given by Congress Hall, the Union, and the United States Hotels for the purpose, which netted about $800. John Morrissey promised the association assistance, provided they did not raise $5,000 in the village; and, as the fund has not reached that amount, an extra day's racing is to be given for the purpose, the net proceeds being added to the fund.

The second grand international regatta under the auspices of this association is to take place on the 28th, 29th, and 31st of the present month. It will be open to the members of all regularly organized amateur rowing clubs in the United States and British America, and the following programme has been arranged:

First day—Single scull shells (New-York State championship) and double scull shells.

Second day—Pair-oared shells and single scull shells, (senior.)

Third day—Scull shells (junior) and four-oared shells. Coxswains are optional in the latter race. Also on the same day there will be a single scull race one mile and a half and return, open to any person who is a member of an amateur rowing club; professionals excluded.

The entries are to close on the 15th inst. The scull races will be over a course of two miles, (one mile and return,) and the pair and four-oared races threemiles, (a mile and a half and return.)

The prizes amount to the handsome sum of $5,000, and consist of diamond sculls, gold and silver cups, gold medals, &c. The association provides transportation for boats and crews from the Saratoga Railroad station to the lake and return free, and upon application those clubs wishing to become participants in the regatta will receive railroad fares, with expenses of transporting boats from Saratoga to Buffalo, Montreal, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and all intermediate points. Only two crews have arrived up to this time, viz., the Savannah and Gramercy. The Potomacs are expected Monday. Elaborate preparations for the regatta are being made under the guidance of the President, John P. Conkling, and Commodore B. H. Brady, and everything will be complete, so as to satisfy both the spectators and competitors.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

The programme for the opening day of the second meeting is an attractive one, but I have some doubts about the track, for at this moment it is raining again with a steadiness that looks unpropitious for to-morrow's prospects. When I commenced this letter the sun was shining brightly, with no indication of another storm; now the thunder is rolling above our heads and the water beating down mercilessly, so one may readily appreciate the suddenness of the change. No matter how heavy the track may be, the race will come off provided it is clear above. The first race is for the Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds, one mile, which has fifty nominations, but there will not be more than nine starters, viz.: Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass; A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, and ch. f. Caroline, by Kentucky, out of imp. Camilla; P. Lorillard's b. c. James A., by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden; H. P. McGrath's b. c. Chesapeake, by Lexington, out of Roxanna, and br. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler; Thomas Puryear's br. c. Leader, by imp. Leamington, out of Jessie Dixon; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Willie Burke, by Baywood, out of Kantinka, and Oden Bowie's b. c. Holbrook, by Baywood, out of Generil. This is a fine field and will make a splendid contest. King Bolt, Chesapeake, and Willie Burke are quoted in the betting books at three to one. The second race is the Summer Handicap, for all ages, two miles, and the starters will be D. McDaniel's b. f. by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 4 years, 93 pounds; also b. f. Madge, 3 years, 84 pounds; Oden Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, 99 pounds; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, 102 pounds; Jos. Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, 95 pounds, and b. c. Culpepper, 3 years, 90 pounds. Merodac was also to be a starter, but unfortunately broke down while taking his exercise yester'ay afternoon. The season has indeed been unfortunate for race-horses, and the turf can ill afford to lose the services of good horses so rapidly. Trainers appear to be too anxious and give their horses too much work, which is doubtless the reason of so many giving way. The last race of the day will be a free handicap steeple chase, and the four accepting their weight are Bullet, 5 years, 150 pounds; George West, 5 years, 150 pounds; Vesuvius, aged, 142 pounds; Lobelia, aged, 140 pounds. These four, with the apportionment of weight, should make a close race. The pools on these events are as follows:

KENTUCKY STAKES.

King Bolt	$320	$200	$300
Rhadamanthus and Caroline	300	120	205
Willie Burke	250	105	300
Chesapeake and Calvin	250	100	240
James A. and Risk	50	40	125
Leader	65	20	40
Holbrook	25	65	50
Total	$1,270	$610	$1,460

SUMMER HANDICAP.

Survivor	$100	$155	$160
Madge	100	100	140
Lizzie Lucas	65	120	80
Catesby	65	65	75
Total	$330	$440	$455

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Geo. West	$75	$150
Bullet	75	145
Lobelia	25	45
Vesuvius	20	50
Total	$195	$390

Lorillard starts Risk in Kentucky Stakes. Culpepper & McDaniel's Zaidee filly scratched in handicap.

POOLS SOLD IN THIS CITY ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

Pools sold at Johnson's, in this city, last evening as follows:

KENTUCKY STAKES—ONE MILE.

McGrath	$100	$90
Hunter & Travers	85	80
McDaniel	65	55
Belmont	50	42
Field	35	45

SUMMER HANDICAP—TWO MILES.

Lizzie Lucas	$50	$45
McDaniel's entry	55	50
Survivor	40	35
Catesby	20	14

STEEPLE-CHASE.

George West	$50	$60
Bullet Lobelia Vesuvius	20	15

EXTRA RACING MEETING AT MONMOUTH PARK.

The late Summer meeting of the New-Jersey Jockey Club proved so great a success that the managers announce that an extra meeting will be held, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 26th, and continuing 27th and 28th, including a mile heat race each day. Below we give the programme for the three days' racing:

FIRST DAY.—First Race—Purse, $350; for all ages; $50 to second horse; dash of three-quarters of a mile. Second Race—Steward's Cup, $500 in gold, for three-year olds; mile heats; winner five pounds extra; those beaten twice allowed five pounds; $100 out of purse to second horse. Third Race—Hurdle race; purse, $500, of which $75 goes to the second and $25 to the third horse; mile heats, over four hurdles; horses to carry welter weights of twenty-eight pounds; three or more to start.

SECOND DAY.—Great Four-mile Heat Race—First Race—Purse, $500, for all ages, one and a half miles; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered, to be sold for $700; allowed five pounds; for $500, ten pounds; for $300, fourteen pounds; any surplus over selling price to go to the second horse. Second Race—Purse, $500, for two-year olds; one mile; winner of any race, five pounds extra; of two or more races, seven pounds extra. Third Race—Purse, $1,300, for all ages; four-mile heats; $1,000 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third horse.

THIRD DAY.—First Race—Purse, $500; for all ages; mile heats; winners excluded; $400 to first, and $100 to second horse. Second Race—Consolation purse, $350; dash of mile and a half; for beaten horses; winners excluded; those beaten once allowed five pounds; two or more times, ten pounds. Third Race—Steeple-chase; purse, $500; over the usual course; $400 to the winner; $75 to the second, and $25 to the third horse; welter weights of twenty-eight pounds to all except winners of the present year; winners the usual welter; three or more to start; entries to be made by 4 P. M. Aug. 26.

TROTTING.

THE BUFFALO PARK RACES—CLOSING DAY—GOLDSMITH MAID TROTS A MILE IN 2:15½.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—The ninth annual meeting of the Buffalo Park Association closed to-day. Goldsmith Maid beat her own time, trotting the mile in 2:15½, the fastest time ever made. Red Cloud made the mile in 2:18. He is the only gelding, save Dexter, that has ever recorded that time. There were heavy rains last night and early this morning, but toward 9 o'clock the wind changed, the sky cleared, and the weather became delightful. The track was improved by the sprinkling. Fully 20,000 persons were present. The Police arrangements were complete, and nothing to mar the pleasure of the meeting occurred.

The first race was a trot for the 2:31 class. Eleven horses were entered, ten of which started, James Howell, Jr., being drawn. The word was given on the eighth score, Vanity Fair having the pole. At the quarter pole Fleety Golddust led, Stewart Maloney second, Vanity Fair third, and the balance in a bunch. At the half-mile Fleety Golddust was six lengths ahead, Vanity Fair second, Stewart Maloney third. On the homestretch Fleety Golddust was four lengths ahead, the balance closing up fast, Fleety Golddust passing under the wire a length ahead, Vanity Fair and Kansas Chief neck and neck, Stewart Maloney half a length behind, Fleety Golddust winning the heat in 2:24½.

SECOND HEAT.—The horses started on the second score, Fleety Golddust leading at the quarter by a length, Kansas Chief second, Stewart Maloney third. At the half Fleety Golddust lead Kansas Chief by a length, the other horses a dozen lengths in the rear. On the homestretch Fleety Golddust still led by a length, Kansas Chief breaking and running, all the horses coming in handsomely, Fleety Golddust passing under the wire a length and a half ahead of Kansas Chief, with Stewart Maloney third. Fleety winning the heat in 2:20½.

THIRD HEAT.—Word was given on the second attempt. Fleety Golddust lead at the quarter by four lengths, with Stewart Maloney two lengths ahead of Kansas Chief. Golddust lost but soon regained her feet, Kansas Chief running. On the homestretch Fleety Golddust led by a length, Stewart Maloney close behind, and Kansas Chief third, but hauled ahead of Stewart Maloney. Fleety Golddust passed under the wire two lengths ahead of Kansas Chief, with Stewart Maloney third, winning the heat in 2:22¼ and the race.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, Aug. 7.—For horses of the 2:31 class, for a purse of $4,000; first horse, $2,000; second, $1,000; third, $600; fourth, $400.

Fleety Golddust	1	1	1
Kansas Chief	3	2	2
Stewart Maloney	4	3	3
Vanity Fair	2	5	4
Dinah	5	7	5
Lady Dahlman	6	6	7
Lady Alice	9	8	8
Lady Star	8	4	6
Kitty Wells	7	dis.	
Slow Go	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	35¼	1:11	2:23½
Second heat	34¾	1:10¼	2:20½
Third heat	35	1:10¼	2:22¼

The 2:20 race alternated with the 2:31, Goldsmith Maid's trot being sandwiched. Seven horses entered for the 2:20 race, six of which started, Henry being drawn. Gloster sold in the pools before the race at $55, Red Cloud $50, field $60. The word was given on the seventh score. Red Cloud had the pole, Nettie second, Gloster on the offside. Nettie led to the turn. At the quarter-pole Camors was half a length ahead, Nettie second, Red Cloud third. Red Cloud closed up, passing Nettie, Camors, Red Cloud and Nettie struggling for the first place. On the homestretch Camors and Red Cloud were neck and neck; St. James went of his feet and was running. Camors came under the wire half a length ahead, Nettie second, Sensation third, Camors winning the heat in 2:20½.

SECOND HEAT.—The horses started on the third score. Gloster and Camors collared on the turn, but the latter soon drew ahead, with Red Cloud in third position, St. James running, passing Red Cloud on the backstretch. At the half Camors led, Gloster next, Nettie third. On the homestretch all the horses gathered in a bunch, Camors, Gloster, and Nettie each a neck apart respectively, in going under the wire, Camors winning the heat in 2:19¾.

THIRD HEAT.—The horses left on the third attempt. J. S. Wade, owner of Red Cloud who drove the first two heats, gave Charlie Green the reins. In this heat at the quarter Camors led, collared by Gloster, Red Cloud third, St. James running and crowding Red Cloud on the backstretch. At the half-mile Camors was leading, Gloster second, Nettie third. On the homestretch Camors led Gloster by a length, Nettie third, but Red Cloud coming to the front with a rush, won by half a length in 2:18.

FOURTH HEAT.—The horses got off on the fourth score. Red Cloud had the best of the start. At the quarter Red Cloud led by two lengths, Camors second, St. James third. On reaching the half mile Red Cloud led by two lengths, Camors second, St. James third. On the homestretch Red Cloud was lapped by Camors, the latter breaking, and Red Cloud came in first, closely followed by Gloster second, Sensation third—Red Cloud winning the heat in 2:18½.

FIFTH HEAT.—In the fifth heat the word was given on the fourth trial. Red Cloud got the best of the send-off at the start. At the quarter-pole Red Cloud led Camors by a length, Sensation third. At the half mile Red Cloud held his own. On the homestretch Camors broke up, Red Cloud was a length ahead, and finally passed under the string two lengths ahead of Gloster; Sensation third, Nettie fourth, St. James fifth, and Camors last, Red Cloud winning the heat in 2:21, and the race.

SUMMARY.

No. 9—Purse $7,500, for 2:20 class; $3,500 to first, $2,000 to second, $1,250 to third, and $750 to fourth.

Red Cloud	2	6	1	1	1
Camors	1	1	2	5	6
Gloster	5	2	3	2	2
Nettie	4	3	4	3	4
Sensation	3	5	5	4	3
St. James	6	4	6	6	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	34¼	1:09	2:20½
Second heat	35	1:10	2:19¾
Third heat	34¾	1:07½	2:18
Fourth heat	33¾	1:07½	2:18½
Fifth heat	34¼	1:08¾	2:21

Immediately after the first heat came the great sensation of the day. Goldsmith Maid, accompanied by a running horse to stimulate her, and pledged in a purse of $2,000 to beat her unmatched time, 2:16, was trotted out, Budd Doble holding the reins. After a little warming the Maid jogged around the course in the first heat apparently exercising, making the quarter in 34, half in 1:09, three-quarters in 1:43¾, and the mile in 2:18½. On the second heat the Maid trotted out, with her running mate, in fine condition, betting in the meantime being heavy that she would not accomplish her object. On the word being given, with her running mate at her wheel, she made the quarter in 33, and the half at the same rate. On the homestretch being called by the running horse, she skipped, but coming down quickly to her work, came in under the wire in 2:15½, amid a thunder of applause from the thousands of spectators.

After the race the Maid was stripped and led in front of the judges' stand, when the immense crowd arose and greeted her with deafening cheers. Her driver, Budd Doble, was ordered on the judges' stand, where he received a becoming ovation as the driver of the fastest horse on record. Doble responded with frequent bows.

A CALIFORNIA RAILROAD SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Michael Reese has sued the California Pacific Railroad Company, Milton S. Latham, and others to recover $7,000,000 on account of alleged fraudulent transactions in the disposition of the company's bonds and stock.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

MR. MOULTON TO TESTIFY ON MONDAY.

THE LATEST PHASES OF THE AFFAIR—WHAT MR. BEECHER'S FRIENDS SAY ABOUT MRS. HOOKER'S STATEMENTS.

Yesterday's contributions to the Beecher-Tilton scandal were few and of minor importance. In the forenoon Mr. Sage, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, addressed a note to Mr. Frank Moulton asking him to postpone the giving of his testimony until Monday afternoon, as several members of the committee, anxious to spend Sunday out of town, would be inconvenienced by a Saturday night session. If Mr. Moulton, the note stated could be ready by Friday night, the committee would be glad to hear him, but in case he could not they would like to put off the taking of his testimony until Monday afternoon. Mr. Moulton replied by letter that he could not possibly be ready in time for the Friday night session, but would cheerfully postpone his evidence until the Monday meeting. Mr. Moulton continued to work on his statement yesterday, but not with the same assiduity displayed on Thursday. He was out a good deal during the afternoon, and about four o'clock was engaged in conversation on Montague street with Mr. Tilton and Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, Mr. Tilton's counsel. By advice of counsel Mr. Tilton has, for the present, determined to withhold the publication of several letters which, it is claimed, would break down some of the testimony which has been already taken by the committee and published. Judge Morris stated yesterday that the complaint in the suit for criminal conversation which Mr. Tilton is about to bring against Mr. Beecher, has not yet been prepared. It will be ready, he thinks, and the summons served during the early part of next week. It is the purpose of the prosecution to proceed with the action when the Supreme Court convenes in September. The amount of damages has not yet been determined upon. What will be the probable drift of Mr. Moulton's testimony before the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee is the question which is most discussed in connection with the scandal at present. Many are inclined to the opinion that he will merely submit the letters and documents belonging to both parties now in his possession and give only such testimony as will show that he has betrayed the confidence of neither; that he will refuse to testify as to any conversations he may have had with Mr. Beecher or Mr. Tilton in reference to the latter's accusation against the former, and allow the main issue to be decided upon what other evidence either party may be able to bring forward. Some of Mr. Beecher's friends are very angry over what they term Mr. Moulton's "dastardly attempt to stab Mr. Beecher under the guise of friendship," when he wrote the following paragraph in his reply to the demand made by the Pastor of Plymouth Church that all the documents would be produced:

> "You speak also of a letter or two from your brother and sister, and I am sure you have not forgotten the apprehension which we entertained last Mrs. Hooker should fulfill a design which she foreshadowed to invade your pulpit and read to your congregation a confession of your intimacy with Mrs. Tilton."

An authoritative explanation of Mrs. Hooker's connection with the case is put forward by Mr. Beecher's friends. They say that Mrs. Hooker, who holds advanced opinions on the woman suffrage question, fell under the influence of the Woodhull wing of that party to such an extent that her mind became unsettled. In her morbid state of mind she wrote a letter to Mr. Beecher on this subject, to which he replied in a kind and gentle manner, realizing, as the whole family had for some time, that Mrs. Hooker's mental balance was in danger of being disturbed. A short time after this Mr. Beecher received another letter from her, in which she declared her intention to come to Brooklyn, obtain from him a public confession of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton, together with one from Mrs. Tilton, mount the pulpit at the regular Sunday services, read the confession, after which Mr. Beecher should retire, and she would take his place and preach to the Plymouth congregation. Before replying to this letter Mr. Beecher took it to a friend and adviser, who assured him it was the production of an insane woman—of one in danger of an acute paroxysm of mania—and he advised him to go to her, and, without contradicting her, by appeals to her sisterly affections induce her to go quietly home. Mr. Beecher acted on this advice. He wrote to Mrs. Hooker that he would meet her in New-York, and they met. At the interview he had a long conversation with her, and treating her precisely as though she were a child in error, he endeavored to show her the folly of her course. Knowing her peculiar weaknesses, Mr. Beecher succeeded in his effort, and Mrs. Hooker became quiet.

While Mrs. Hooker was in New-York, Mr. Theodore Tilton also went to see her, having heard of her expressions of her belief in the truth of the Woodhull scandal. Tilton then confronted Mrs. Hooker with a most positive and violent denial of Woodhull's statement with reference to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. He warned her against her proposed action in proclaiming her belief in Mr. Beecher's guilt, and even went so far as to threaten her if she persisted in making a public disturbance.

Mrs. Hooker's case, with all the attendant circumstances, was then privately laid before Dr. Butler, a celebrated alienist, formerly at the head of the Hartford Retreat for the Insane. Dr. Butler gave it as his professional opinion that the advice given to and acted upon by Mr. Beecher was correct; that Mrs. Hooker was clearly laboring under monomania, brought on by overexcitement and long-continued occupation of the mind on one subject.

The above explanation, it is said, will be given by Mr. Beecher in his testimony before the Investigating Committee. It was rumored yesterday that the committee had the names of several gentlemen who heard Mr. Moulton say after the publication of the scandal in Mrs. Woodhull's paper that there was not the slightest truth in the charges of criminality with Mrs. Tilton made against Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton was out of town yesterday. She is said to be engaged on another statement, which will shortly be given to the public. Mr. Tilton's friends look upon the denial in Dr. Storrs' letter of a part of Mrs. Tilton's testimony as calculated to weaken all the statements she made before the committee.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Sage, White, Cleveland, Winslow, and Stoors, of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, met last evening at the house of the latter in Monroe place, and remained in session for a couple of hours. No witnesses were examined. Anticipating a speedy close to the investigation after Mr. Moulton has given his testimony, the members of the committee met merely for the purpose of consultation, and to discuss the situation. During the day a rumor was circulated that information had come into the possession of the committee which would greatly alter the aspect of the case. The nature of the information was not stated, and the members of the committee, when questioned relative to the matter, stated positively that there was no new development of any kind yesterday. No meeting of the committee will be held to-day, but on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the members will assemble at the house of Mr. Storrs for the purpose of hearing Mr. Moulton's testimony.

PRAYER-MEETING AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The usual weekly prayer-meeting of Plymouth Church was held last evening. The congregation consisted of about 300 people. Rev. Mr. Halliday presided. Mr. Edgerton offered a prayer, and was followed by Mr. Gilbert. In the prayer of each gentleman was a pointed reference to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Each prayer was of the same character, and had mainly reference to the fact that they believed in the confidence, integrity, and purity of their Pastor, and that as the Creator had blessed and purified him the previous years of his existence He would do so in the future. The prayer also referred to the enemies of their Pastor, although mention of all names was carefully excluded.

Rev. Mr. Halliday next quoted from the eighth chapter of the Romans and the fifth chapter of Revelations, and went on in a few brief remarks to state simply that the spirit of the Gospel was purity, meekness, temperance. Against these influences there was no law. The reverend gentleman cautiously abstained from reference to outside matters, through which Plymouth Church was inwardly agitated.

Mr. Morton upheld spiritual mindedness, but loudly declaimed against the press. He said there were some newspapers published in New-York and Brooklyn not fit to be read. They were unworthy of the community that supported them. He didn't care about reading them, for when he did so, even through curiosity, he felt for the time being that his Christianity was gone. Christians ought to be very careful what they read. There were only two newspapers, in his opinion, in the State of New-York fit to be read. [The gentleman didn't name the papers.] The soul of a man could not be pure if he read newspapers. In conclusion, he said, with emphasis, "If God puts me out of the way of newspapers and things calculated to make me miserable, I am all right." Mr. Philip Smith next offered up a prayer, in which he implored the Redeemer to rescue their beloved Pastor, to restore him again to society and religion, and thereby forever silence the voice of slander. A stranger from a Western church spoke in laudatory tones of the Pastor of Plymouth, and another stranger, who said he was also from the West and a minister, spoke himself to tears, and ended by saying the sympathy of his congregation was with the Plymouth Church in its temporary bereavement, and, after hoping and praying that God would protect and guard the beloved Pastor of Bethel and restore him to his flock, the gentleman sat down. Rev. Mr. Walker, of London, next offered up a prayer which had allusion solely to Mr. Beecher, after which the meeting ended. The usual business meeting of Plymouth Church was postponed for a week.

MR. F. B. CARPENTER AGAIN "INTERVIEWED."

ITHACA, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The *Journal* this evening contains a four-column interview with Mr. Frank B. Carpenter. While refusing to furnish the reporter a copy of his letter to the Investigating Committee, declining to appear before that body, he gave the points of it as follows:

First—The committee as constituted is unfair toward Mr. Tilton, he having no representation in it nor by counsel before it, and that in the nature of the case the decision of the committee, whatever it may be, is not likely to be accepted as final.

Second—What is now required by the public is the truth and absolute justice to all the parties, and in my judgment this can only be secured before a court of law, where I shall hold myself in readiness at any time to appear.

Speaking of Mrs. Tilton's published cross-examination, he said: "I read her statement through carefully, and can truly say it was as surprising and incredible to me as a story in the *Arabian Nights* or *John Locke's Discoveries in the Moon*. Nothing I ever saw during my visits or in my acquaintance with Mr. or Mrs. Tilton makes it even supposable that such a state of things existed or could exist. Until this trouble came I was accustomed to think of them as exceptionably happy and devoted to each other. In common with many of his friends I was grieved at the terrible mistake in judgment shown by Mr. Tilton's advocacy of and association with Mrs. Woodhull. But while I deplored his folly it did not in any wise impair my friendship for him. There was after all a heroic element in the sacrifice he made, of which few men are capable. If one tenth part of Mrs. Tilton's testimony against her husband is true, which from my stand-point I cannot credit, then Mr. Beecher was abundantly justified in advising the separation, and I see no occasion for his letter of contrition. In justice to Mr. Tilton I must say that in all the years of intercourse with him, and knowledge of him in his family, I never saw or heard of a deed or word from him to support Mrs. Tilton's allegations. When he was most prosperous and courted I saw less of him than at any other time. When the change came and he was in trouble and adversity, I saw more of him, and have never failed in any service of friendship I could render him. If Theodore Tilton is a bad man, then I have been totally deceived. The statement that his wife now makes, if true, makes a character of him of which I fail to recognize any lineament."

THE NATHAN MURDER.

LETTER OF WILLIAM FORRESTER, THE CONVICT—HE DECLARES HE HAS BEEN USED AS A SHIELD—THE PARTIES GUILTY OF THE NATHAN MURDER STILL AT LARGE—HE THREATENS THEM.

PRISON, JOLIET, ILL., Sunday, Aug. 2, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: My attention was called, during the past week, to a letter concerning the Nathan murder, written by a convict lately discharged from Sing Sing Prison, which was published in the *Herald*, together with comments and a summary of interviews with officers of justice, who are supposed to be in possession of all the facts concerning the commission of the crime. As the law holds every man to be innocent until convicted, I crave the indulgence and space through your columns to present to the public a recital of the wrongs I have suffered at the hands of the authorities since the time when it was determined to foist the murder upon me, and make me expiate others' misdeeds, and I trust my unfortunate surroundings will suffice for my presumption in addressing you. If Capt. Kennedy knows, as he states, that I am the man who killed Nathan, then he is an accessory after the act, and as guilty as I am, in not causing me to be brought to justice. But the course Capt. Kennedy has ever pursued in tracing the crime to its perpetrator will not permit him to swerve without acknowledging himself a man wholly unfit for the position he occupies, without acknowledging his total incapacity for Police purposes. The secret which died with Superintendent Jourdan, was that self-same secret which weighed so heavily upon his mind that it caused for him a premature grave to be made. The secret of which a fear of betrayal did so embitter his last days and strike him off in manhood's prime. And while the horrible details of the tragedy are passing out of the public mind, there is found by the workmen engaged in the demolition of the mansion, the gory shirt worn by the victim when he received his death-stroke. As if Heaven could not allow the recollection of this deed to pass into oblivion, but cries aloud for vengeance dire. The apathy which the public seem to display in permitting this crime to remain unatoned, is only paralleled by the enormity of the efforts made by the authorities to divert attention from the real culprit, and while thus shielding themselves, to fix the odium on one who has not a dollar in the world to defend himself, and whose friends are hundreds of miles away. It is not my intention, in this letter, to attempt a vindication of myself. The unjust aspersions heaped upon me, I shall bear with patience, and when I am restored to liberty, the Nathan affair will be investigated. Whether it be those who have worn the ermine, or those whose duty it was to protect society, I am able to prove that deeper-dyed villains than Tweed, or Shepherd, yet exist, though clothed in lamb's covering. It was a masterly piece of business by Jourdan, causing the shirt of the younger Nathan to be washed. Any one acquainted with the chemical analysis of blood knows that the stains made by fresh blood can be detected, by the aid of science, from those made by blood when it is in a stage of decomposition. This is a point that the public should not overlook—the true starting-point. And if I am not the guilty man, then these stains are imprinted upon the escutcheons of those deemed honest, and have dyed them so deep that the waters of an ocean could never wash them out. If Jourdan was satisfied I was the wretch, he had evidence that I was discharged by a writ of habeas corpus in New-Orleans on the morning of the 18th of June, forty days before the murder. And to prove that they were not searching for me, only in pretense, I state this: That my wife was in New-Orleans until February of the next year; that two months after the murder Red-eyed Egan, of St. Louis, (who betrayed several of his accomplices in a robbery in said city, to clear himself,) telegraphed from New-Orleans to head-quarters in New-York City that I was there, and that it was not from fear of a conviction for the murder that I eluded arrest, but the certainty of thirteen years to serve in this prison; that I indited a letter to Kelso offering to deliver myself up for trial provided a pardon could be obtained for my time here; that I caused (through other parties) Barney Aaron to make to him personally the same proposition. At the time I was immured in the Tombs I was called out of my cell one morning and arranged in a line with fifteen or twenty prisoners, in order that I might be identified by a German, who reported seeing a man wearing a bloody shirt pass through one of the parks early on the morning of the murder. The German must have been apprised beforehand, for he paused before two men wearing light clothes, and could not identify his man. After remaining ten minutes or more he went into the yard and saw Capt. Kennedy, and told him he had failed to recognize me. Kennedy replied, "Why did you not pick the man with a patch on his face?" "Oh, vell," says he, "I go pack agin und picks him out shure." This was his reply. In the meantime Dr. Willis, the prison surgeon, came to me and told me not to go out of my cell again for the purpose until I had consulted my attorney, William F. Howe. Mr. Kennedy, one of the keepers, then came to my cell, and told me to come out again, when I refused, and told him I would like to see the Warden of the prison, Mr. Finley. I stated to him my disapprobation of any such wrong proceeding, and he granted my request. Dr. Willis meanwhile prepared patches to place on each man's face similar to the one I wore. Capt. Kennedy finding himself outwitted, abandoned his plan. At the time I was in the Central Station Mr. Kelso caused me to be brought into Capt. Irving's private office, that I might be recognized by a woman as a person she had seen standing under a lamp-post fronting the mansion, with the lamp light shining brightly in his eyes. When I entered the room I covered my chin with my hand, remained so for the short time I was there, and when she was brought upon the witness stand my lawyer asked her if I wore an imperial at the time she recognized me in the office. She jumped at the conclusion immediately that by my hand I must have covered it, and testified positively that I did—so glaring a false statement that Judge Dowling was confused, and next morning dismissed the case. If my examination had been allowed to proceed, I would have shown the following in the suborning of witnesses: That Jourdan sent a man to Sing Sing Prison who had a three hours' private conversation with Ellis, and informed him as to the part he was to assume upon being brought to the City; that a New-York detective goes to Philadelphia and informs a detective there that a former mistress of Ellis living there is wanted in New-York; she is brought there and placed in the cell with Ellis, who posts her regarding the statement she is to make, and she swears that I came to her house on the next night following the murder, called merely on a friendly visit, that neither of her sisters saw me enter or depart, and that I wore at the time a shirt bedabbled with blood; that a man who was under a sentence of five years to Sing Sing was granted a new trial, released on bail, and, provided he swore that he saw me the evening of the murder standing near the said mansion, a *nolle pros.* was to be entered in his case. This is the evidence that was used against me. I can cause to be brought from any prison in this country or England dozens of men who will swear anything you may wish, provided, however, they are well paid for it; and $100,000 is no small consideration. That, too, is even small when compared with the amount at stake depending upon the result of this fiasco. When Judge Dowling disgraced the bench and the bar by his denunciatory words concerning me at the conclusion of the examination, I then and there formed a resolution that should I ever be restored to my liberty again this affair would be ventilated. I did not seek to claim my liberty while passing through Canada, as I might have done. I have a purpose in remaining silent, but forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue, when those who have been shielded from justice must stand or fall according to their merits. It was my intention to remain mute, and not until I saw the positive language of Capt. Kennedy did I consent to speak. I am willing at any time to waive all rights I may have, and place myself upon the merits of a trial. I am confident of my ability to justify myself, and Capt. Kennedy does not use circumspection when he still attempts to lay this crime at my door. He does not believe me guilty. Jourdan knew to the contrary. Why did he offer a reward of only twenty-five hundred dollars for my arrest, while there was a reward of one hundred thousand for my conviction. I believe, at this late day, if the case could be intrusted to Allen Pinkerton, (and he is an honest officer,) that he would ferret out the guilty parties, and cause them to be brought to justice. But I have trespassed upon your good nature. Allow me, in conclusion, to say that there is a purpose in fixing the responsibility of this crime upon me. What that purpose, that deep-laid scheme is, time will develop. Conscious of my innocence, I rest secure in the conviction that the right will eventually triumph, and Nathan's blood be avenged. There is much I could say, but let this suffice for the present. Yours,

WILLIAM FORRESTER, (No. 4,560.)

KILLED WITH A PLASTERER'S HAMMER.

DISGRACEFUL TRADES SOCIETY RIOT IN WILLIAMSBURG—A DESPERATE FIGHT ENDS IN A MURDER.

Yesterday evening a brutal murder was committed in Williamsburg, which resulted from a dispute between the members of the Plasterers' Society and the non-society men in the district. A few days ago the proprietor of a new building recently erected on the corner of North Seventh and Fourth streets, decided upon taking non-society men into his employment to do the plastering work. The men commenced work yesterday morning in the building, and among them were John Keenan, James Burk, Frank Pelam, James Watson, John Wendall, and Christopher Kiteman, who had been repeatedly warned during the past week by the members of the Trades Unions Society to abandon the ten hours system, which was strictly prohibited by the regulations of the society. A number of masons engaged upon a new building adjoining, who were working only eight hours a day, became deeply incensed upon learning that the plasterers were working close beside them upon the ten-hours system. During the day the masons determined to prevent the plasterers from carrying out the arrangement they had made with the owner of the building, and compel them to adopt the eight-hour system. To effect this object, three masons, named James Kilduff, Thos. McLoughlin, and John Kingston, gave up work at 5 o'clock, and proceeded to the building where the plasterers were engaged. After some remonstrance on the part of the masons the plasterers clearly evinced their determination to work on whatever terms suited themselves, and distinctly informed the society men that they would continue to work in accordance with the agreement they had entered into. This refusal so enraged the masons that they indulged in very abusive language, which very soon culminated in a general fight between both parties. Kilduff commenced the attack upon the plasterers by striking Burk, and McLaughlin knocked down Watson. Kilduff was then knocked down by Burk and Keenan, who kicked him after falling. The fight then became desperate on both sides, Kingston and McLoughlin rushing in to the assistance of Kilduff, and beating back his assailants. At this juncture, one of the masons attempted to strike Burk with a stone, upon which a watchman employed on the building, named Frank Stuck, took up a plasterer's hammer and struck Kilduff on the head, and killed him instantly. The society men then made their escape from the premises, leaving their companion behind them. The murdered man was immediately conveyed to Parker's undertaking establishment in Grand street, where an inquest will be held to-day. The Police, having been informed soon after the fatal occurrence took place, immediately arrested Stuck, and took the other parties into custody to testify at the inquest.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER IN BROOKLYN

Yesterday morning James Cummins, a laborer residing at No. 321 South Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D., quarreled with his wife and stabbed her in the abdomen. Cummins is twenty-two years of age, and for some time past has been treating his wife very harshly, for which reason she refused to live with him. Upon this account he became enraged, and during an altercation which took place between them yesterday he drew a knife and inflicted a slight wound. He imagined he had killed her and went immediately to the Station-house and gave himself up. Soon afterward his wife came to the Station-house and stated that the wound was not serious, and refused to make any charge against him.

A BRUTAL CAR-DRIVER.

Yesterday a drunken car-driver named Adolphus Smith, who was annoyed by some boys on Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, struck one of them on the face with the car-hook, inflicting a serious wound, which, it is feared, will prove fatal. The boy's name is George Bleimier. He was taken to his residence, No. 842 Flushing avenue. The car-driver was arrested.

EXECUTION OF A NEGRO IN MARYLAND.

EASTON, Talbot County, Md., Aug. 7.—Ernest Smith, (colored,) aged eighteen years, who was tried and convicted in May last on a charge of committing a rape on Miss Bartlett, aged sixteen years, was hanged in this place to-day at 12:10 o'clock. The prisoner denied his guilt to the last.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—To-day two wine merchants from Bordeaux, France, made application for space at the Centennial Exhibition. One expressed his intention of exhibiting fifty different brands of Bordeaux.

A LONG JOURNEY.

A gentleman from Kentucky went to the Colton Dental Association, in the Cooper Institute, the other day, and had a tooth drawn with laughing-gas. On waking, he declared that *he would come from Kentucky* if he had another to be drawn!—*Mail.*

WHEN LEAVING HOME FOR THE SUMMER, THE PRUDENT PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, IN ORDER TO TREAT PROMPTLY AND EFFECTUALLY ALL ATTACKS OF CRAMP, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c., COMPLAINTS MORE OR LESS PREVALENT EVERYWHERE AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR.—*Advertisement.*

Ladies are cautioned against the cheap scents and hair-killing fluids which unscrupulous dealers are endeavoring to substitute for "PHALON'S SELECT PREPARATIONS FOR THE TOILET." Look to the name. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Washington Irving, a great sufferer from ASTHMA, found relief in WHITCOMB'S REMEDY.—*Advertisement.*

Some Foreign Cynic says that America has a hundred religions, but only one gravy. He might have said it has a thousand dentifrices, but only one that beautifies the teeth without injuring them, viz.: SOZODONT.

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If You Are Out of Town, and Your House not protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, it needs looking after. Removed to No. 571 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

TERRY—ABBOTT.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Friday, Aug. 6, by Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., MARCENA M. TERRY to LIZZIE A. ABBOTT, only daughter of William Abbott, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

DEAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, HENRY DEAN, aged 44 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, West Brighton, Staten Island, Saturday, Aug. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall st., at 11:30 A. M.

FARRINGTON.—On Tuesday, 4th inst., CATHARINE FARRINGTON. in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, 8th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, at the residence of her daughter, Eliza P. Gillett, Tarrytown, on Hudson. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

FORBES.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 7, NATHAN PAUL FORBES, son of Nathan and Elizabeth C. Forbes, aged 17 months and 17 days.

GOULD.—At Smithtown, Long Island, on the 6th inst., of lingering illness, Mrs. SARAH CORDELIA, wife of Edward Gould.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, on Sunday, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HART.—Drowned, at Rye Beach, Westchester County, on Thursday, Aug. 6, THEODORE R., son of Robert M. Hart.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday next at White Plains. Trains will leave Grand Central Depot at 9 A. M. for Kensico.

HANCOCK.—Aug. 8, at the residence of her father, No. 185 South Third st., rear, SARAH, infant daughter of Robert and Sarah Hancock, aged 8 months and 25 days. Her remains will be removed for interment to-day, (Saturday,) at 1 P. M., to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ Londonderry, Ireland, papers please copy.

HULIN.—On Thursday, 6th inst., at Bloomfield, N. J., FREDERICK MORRIS, son of Geo. H. and Emily B. Hulin, aged 4 months.

Funeral from the residence of M. M. Bradley, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

JONES.—On the 6th inst., CARRIE M. BEEBE, wife of Theodore D. Jones, and only daughter of Welcome R. and Adeline M. Beebe.

The friends of her husband and those of her father's family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 407 West 57th st., on the 9th inst., at 1 P. M.

KIERSTED.—On the 6th inst., ARCHER WHITFIELD, infant child of J. B. and Addie Nasseon Kiersted, aged 6 months and 6 days.

The funeral ceremony will be observed at the residence of his parents, No. 57 East 132d st., on Saturday evening, 8th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KNOWLTON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, GEORGE W. KNOWLTON, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av., on Saturday next, 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

MANLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 6, JOHN W. MANLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 377 Pearl st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MEGAREY.—At Medford, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 2, ALEX. HAMILTON MEGAREY, aged 38 years.

The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery, Aug. 6.

MILLARD.—In this City, Aug. 7, LAURA VIRGINIA, wife of Harrison Millard.

Funeral this day, Saturday, at 4 P. M., from his residence, No. 152 West 37th st.

PARSONS.—Of cholera infantum, LAURA, infant daughter of Dr. R. L. and Helen L. Parsons, on Friday, 7th instant.

Funeral services at the City Asylum for the Insane, Blackwell's Island, at 1:30 o'clock on Sunday, 9th instant.

POPE.—At Montclair, N. J., Aug. 6, 1874, infant child of Charles C. and Laura T. Pope.

Funeral 3:30 o'clock Sunday, from No. 142 East 65th st., New-York. Friends of the family invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Syracuse for interment.

☞ Syracuse (N. Y.) papers please copy.

RUTTKAY.—At Northampton, Mass., Aug. 6, at 9:15 A. M., of brain fever, ALBERT KOSSUTH RUTTKAY, aged 10 months and 28 days, only son of Albert and Laura W. Ruttkay.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Friday morning, Aug. 7, ELIAS L. SMITH.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 4 Willett st., on Sunday, 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Oyster Bay, Long Island.

WILMERDING.—At Vevey, Switzerland, on the 6th inst., ELEANOR E., relict of the late William E. Wilmerding, and daughter of the late Thomas Laurance.

WYCKOFF.—Friday, Aug. 7, 1874. After a short illness MARY A., wife of Simon P. Wyckoff, in the 71st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Sillcocks, No. 238 Livingston street, Brooklyn, Sunday, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	24	Hides, No.	325
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Skins, bales	192
Cotton, bales	299	Leather, sides	6,217
Copper, bbls	17	Resin, bbls	906
Copper, cakes	177	Pork, pkgs	84
Dried Fruit, pkgs	16	Cut-meats, pkgs	250
Eggs, bbls	1,112	Lard, pkgs	824
Flour, bbls	15,076	Lard, kegs	226
Wheat, bushels	64,817	Butter, pkgs	2,862
Corn, bushels	81,957	Cheese, pkgs	6,535
Oats, bushels	23,745	Tallow, pkgs	91
Malt, bushels	1,200	Pea-nuts, bags	27
Flax-seed, bags	50	Starch, bxs	1,150
Beans, bbls	217	Tobacco, hhds	486
Corn-meal, bags	80	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	2,119
Hemp, bales	44	Whisky, bbls	297
Hops, bales	45	Wool, bales	341

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been more inquiry noted for seasonable goods, and the business has been more satisfactory, though far from generally active trade. Values have been quoted firm on the more desirable styles of work.

COFFEE—There has been more inquiry noted for Rio and Santos, but prices have been reduced ½c. ₱ lb. from previous quotations, which have been more or less nominal for some time past, closing, however, rather steadily. A cargo of 4,402 bags Santos, by the Sir Robert McClure, has been sold here on private terms. A cargo of 5,330 bags Rio, by the Ich Dien, sold some time since and previously reported, has been just taken from stock. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here this evening is 68,188 bags. The advices from England are of a slight rise in values there; and from Hamburg of sales of some 95,000 bags Rio and Santos, taken on speculative account, at an advance. At Baltimore, 1,800 bags Rio, by the New-Light, were reported sold at 20¼c., gold. There has been a fairly active demand for other kinds at about previous prices; 6,200 bags Maracaibo, by various arrivals, sold within the range of 19¼c.@21½c., gold, ₱ lb. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@18½c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 20c.@20¼c.; prime, 21c.@21¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb. A fair jobbing business is in progress at steady rates.

COTTON—A fairly active inquiry prevailed for early deliveries at very firm prices, mainly for export and spinning purposes, but the market closed tamely and rather less buoyantly. Sales 1,782 bales, including 850 bales to shippers and 932 bales to spinners. For forward delivery there has been a moderate trade noted, opening a shade higher, but closing weaker. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,800 bales (of which 4,600 bales were on last evening, and 11,200 bales to-day,) and 2,400 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; September, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c.; October, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; November, 16 13-32c.; December, 16 7-16c.; January, 16 17-32c.@16 19-32c.; February, 16¾c.@16 13-16c., and March at 16 15-16c.@16 31-32c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 299 bales, including 50 bales from Norfolk, 80 bales from Baltimore, and 169 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 721 bales, and for the week, 5,199 bales, against 4,895 bales last week; and since the 1st of September last, 3,758,417 bales, against 3,562,660 bales the previous season. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 8,213 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 87,137 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 156,702 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18½	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Have been very moderately dealt in since our last, within the range of 16c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 18c. for prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been generally tame, with values in most instances quoted weak and drooping, under free offerings of stock. Shipping Extras in moderate request, but bids for lines reduced slightly, checking operations; odd lots of both Spring and Winter stock purchased at 10c. ₱ bbl. off previous rates. Superfine and No. 2 selling in a jobbing way to a limited extent within our range. Trade and Family Extras, as a rule, slow of sale, though Minnesota brands have been in some favor with buyers. The sales since our last have been 12,350 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 40@$5 60; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 30@$5 75, mainly at $5 45@$5 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 4,300 bbls. shipping Extras within our revised range....Southern Flour quiet, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately sought after, but at rather less firm prices, ranging from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been held with more firmness on lighter offerings of the better qualities, but has been less active. We quote the range from $3 47½@$4 15 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 for White Western; $3 85@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, the latter the asking rate at the close; sales have been reported of 700 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 75@$3 90.

FRUITS—The business in this line has been light at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 1,600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 800 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 80; 100 bxs. Currants at 6½c.; 25 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.@11½c.; 50 bags Filberts and 100 bxs. Grenoble Walnuts on private terms.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active movement noted in Spring Wheat, chiefly for export, but at a further reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, and closing rather weak, holders offering supplies with more urgency, while ocean freight room, by steam especially, for Liverpool, has been comparatively scarce. Winter Wheat has been in pretty fair demand, particularly new Red and Amber Western, for export, but at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 187,000 bushels, at $1 29@$1 33 for No. 1 Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30 for Duluth and Minnesota, in store, and $1 32@$1 33 for Milwaukee, car lots; $1 29@$1 31 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 29 for prime, afloat; $1 28@$1 29 for do., in store; $1 23@$1 25 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing with $1 23 reported as the best bid, afloat; $1 18@$1 32 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 24@$1 30 for old Red and Amber Western; $1 28@$1 33 for new Red and Amber do., mostly at $1 30@$1 32 for good to prime; $1 38@$1 43 for new White Western and Southern, odd lots; $1 36 for old White State, (Diehl) in store, and 90c. for damaged Wheat, (ten cars.)....Corn has been quoted about 1c. a bushel higher, on reduced offerings, and a good though less active demand for shipment and home trade purposes, closing, however, rather less firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 191,000 bushels at 80c.@82c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 81½c.@82c. for sailing vessel stock, the inside price for prompt delivery, and closing at 81½c. for prime, out to-morrow; 82c.@83c., mainly at 82¼c.@82½c., for Yellow Western, and (nominally) 90c.@92c. for White do.; the latter very sparingly offered....Rye, Barley, and Barley-malt without important business or change in values....New Oats have been in more request, especially better qualities, which have been wanted for local jobbing purposes, at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of equal to 34,000 bushels at 55c.@65c., mainly at 60c.@65c., for Mixed Western; 65c.@70c. for White do.; 52c.@56c. for Mixed Jersey, Pennsylvania, &c.; 58c.@60c. for White do. Old Stock in limited demand, especially boat-loads, the high prices claimed having been much above the views of buyers. For Old Mixed Western, boat-loads, bids reported of from 70c. to 72c., with 75c.@85c. asked; Old White Western, 75c. bid for stock in store, with 80c.@90c. asked in store and afloat. Of Old Mixed State, a few car-loads were sold at from 65c. to 70½c., mainly at 70c.@70½c. ₱ bushel....Hay, Straw, and Feed about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Generally quiet but steady; 500 rolls Domestic Cloth sold at 13½c. We quote: Bags at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10¼c.; Domestic Bagging at 13½c.@13¾c.

HEMP—Quoted as before, on a dull market; 200 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅝c.@2¾c., currency.

HIDES—Have been quoted firmer, on a better demand. Sales have been reported of 6,700 Montevideo at 26c., gold., 60 days; 600 Dry Matamoras, 300 Dry Western, 200 West Indies, and 450 City Slaughters, on private terms.

HOPS—Have been more freely dealt in, in good part on speculative account, within the previous range. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 20c.@25c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Domestic have been 615 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells 23,882 bales, against 26,673 bales same time last year, and the reports of foreign since Sept. 1, 13,424 bales, against 20,868 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 192 bales. Mr. Wells remarks on the poor appearance of the English crop, which, according to reports, will probably be short of their consumptive wants. The reports from the Continent are conflicting, and it is impossible to form any definite idea of their crop. The most reliable information we get is by the last mail from a prominent dealer, who is now making a tour through the Hop districts. He writes that Germany will have a crop fully equal to that of last year, and will be able to supply England's probable deficiency, unless something unforeseen happens to change the prospects of the crop. Consumers are not in the market. Reports from all over the country are of the most favorable nature in reference to our crop.

LEATHER—Meets with a generally fair sale on a steady basis as to values. Sole is in good request, mainly for manufacturing, at the ruling figures. Upper is also in demand. Morocco attracts considerable attention. Harness stock is without material change. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, for California; good for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ₱ lb.

METALS—An active business has been reported in Ingot Copper, but at lower prices. Sales, 3,000,000 lbs. at 19c.@20c., closing at 19c.@19½c., cash. Market otherwise quiet. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., nominal; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....A firm market has been noted for Scotch Pig-iron, which has been in moderate supply and demand within our range. Of American Pig-iron, 750 tons No. 2 were sold on private terms. Some parcels were reported as pressing for sale, including a lot of 1,000 tons North River, Nos. 1 and 2, which tended to weaken values. Other kinds quiet. Eglinton Pig quoted at $32 75@$33 50; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35@$35 50; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $31@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 50....Pig-lead has been in limited demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 72@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter dull and somewhat nominal at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for Foreign, and 6⅞c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been very quiet within the previous range. Straits quoted at 22½c., gold; English at 21c., gold; Banca at 25½c....Tin Plates have been moderately sought after, and sales have been reported of 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10, and 500 bxs. Coke on private terms. Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $8@$8 25; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 37½@$8....Zinc has been inactive at 8½c.@8⅝c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Trade has been slow in invoices, checked by the meagre offerings and the very firm views of holders. The bulk of the available supply of grocery goods consists of Porto Rico stock, which has not been in much favor with buyers. A cargo of about 400 hhds. Centrifugal, just received from Havana, had been previously sold to a refiner on private terms. Of the latest arrivals, an invoice of 350 hhds. St. Kitts, a cargo of 600 hhds. Barbados, and an invoice of 132 hhds. and 18 tcs. Trinidad have not yet been marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been moderate, since our last, within the previous range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly, and has been in fair demand, with sales reported of 850 bbls. Strained at $2 20@$2 25, quoted at the close at $2 25@$2 30; 1,750 bbls. good Strained at $2 30, subsequently held higher; 200 bbls. Pale at $4 25 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar much higher, with sales of 800 bbls. Wilmington at $4, and 100 bbls. Wilmington at $3....Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine has been in more request, with sales reported of 1,070 bbls. merchantable, part to arrive, at 35c.@35½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The jobbing business has been moderate, with values quoted essentially as before for the leading kinds. Market otherwise quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been rather quiet since our last, but quoted steady, on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk, with sales reported of 5,000 bbls....Refined has been moderately active at about the latest prices of yesterday, closing rather more firmly, with sales reported here of 8,500 bbls., early deliveries, at 12⅛c.; 2,000 bbls. prompt delivery, at 12¼c., which was the closing price; and 8,000 bbls. last half of August, at 12¼c., with September options quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c. And at Philadelphia, August options, quoted at 12c.@12⅛c., and September, at 12⅛c.@12¼c., with sales of 8,000 bbls., August, at 12c.; 8,500 bbls. do. at 12 1-16c.; and 2,500 bbls. deliverable to Sept. 10, at 12⅛c.; Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17¼c....Naphtha, in shipping order, 7¾c.@8c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger, but irregular in price, on a restricted business. Sales for early delivery embraced 285 bbls. Western Mess at $23 75@$23 80, closing at $23 80@$23 87½, and in a small jobbing way, up to $24 asked; 25 bbls. Prime Mess, on private terms, held at $21; and 72 bbls. Extra Prime Summer-cured at $18 62½ ₱ bbl. And for forward delivery a fairly active movement has been reported in Western Mess, September options, within the range of $23 65@$23 95, closing at $23 85 ₱ bbl.; total sales 6,250 bbls....Dressed Hogs quiet within the range of 8¾c.@9½c., chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for City....Cut-meats quiet, but steady; sales 50 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11c.; 30 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock at former quotations....Bacon sold to the extent of 225 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c. Market essentially unchanged....Lard has been quoted ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. higher, on limited offerings of stock, but the dealings have been checked by the advanced claims of holders. Refiners have been the principal buyers of early delivery stock. Sales confined to small lots of Western Steam at 14¾c.@14⅞c. for prime to choice: 33 tcs. low grade do. at 12¾c.; 50 tcs. prime new do. at 14¾c.; 125 tcs. City Steam at 14c.@14¼c., and 1,000 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 15¼c. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 tcs., August option, at 14⅝c., subsequently quoted at 14¾c.@14⅞c.; 2,250 tcs. September, at 14¾c.@14⅞c., closing with 15c. asked; and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11c., which was the asking rate at the close....Beef unchanged in price, but dull. Of Beef Hams, 40 bbls. Summer-cured Western sold at $27 ₱ bbl....Butter has been rather more sought after, and generally held with more confidence. Supplies moderate. Some purchases noted for shipment at $20c.@22c. for Western stock. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 32c.@34c. for extra choice; 18c.@23c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been in fair request, and quoted generally firm; stock materially reduced. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¾c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in demand at steady rates, with Carolina at $7 87½@$9 50 for common to choice. Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quiet at former prices; 1,000 bags Calcutta Linseed, by the Roselle, sold on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw have been quite dull to-day, yet quoted steady on the previous basis of 7⅞c. for fair and 8⅛c. for good refining stock. Refiners have been buying very reservedly. Sales have been made of only 426 hhds. and 553 bxs., including 300 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 126 hhds. fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; 500 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c.; and 53 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c. And, last evening, 77 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in less demand and rather easier in price, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c.; and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been moderately active and quoted rather stronger in prices; sales equal to 234,000 lbs. at 7⅞c.@8¼c. for good common to strictly choice stock....Stearine quoted higher, and wanted; best qualities scarce; sales 46,000 lbs. best City at 18c.@18½c., closing at 18¼c., and best Western quoted at 18c. ₱ lb....Of Grease, 150 tcs. sold at 10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been held rather more confidently, on, however, a moderate business; 750 half chests Green, 800 half chests Oolong, and 1,700 half chests Japan sold within the previous range.

TOBACCO—A fair demand prevails for Kentucky Leaf at firm prices. There is, however, less speculative excitement in the market. Seed-leaf is held with much confidence; the offerings are less urgent, as well of the low and medium as of the better grades; and the inquiry for supplies is good. Spanish Tobacco is strong in price, and of comparatively ready sale, especially Havana, the ampler offerings of which enable buyers to make suitable selections. Rather more inquiry is noted for Manufactured Tobacco, which is held more firmly. Sales have been reported of 500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 6¾c.@16c.; 40 cases 1872 Connecticut Seed-leaf at 6c.; 50 cases 1873 do., 16c.; 19 cases 1873 crop do., 14c.; 100 cases sundry lots Connecticut at 6c.@25c.; 759 cases 1873 Pennsylvania on private terms; 408 cases 1873 crop State at 6½c.@13c.; 54 cases 1873 crop Wisconsin at 7c.; 250 cases 1873 crop Ohio 7c.@7½c.; 21 cases '72 crop Illinois at 7c., and 300 bales Havana, 75c.@$1. We quote Western Leaf thus: Common to good Lugs, 6½c.@9¾c.; common Leaf, 9c.@11¼c.; Medium, 10½c.@12½c.; Good, 11¼c.@13¼c.; Fine, 12¼c.@14¼c.; Selections, 13¾c.@17c.; light cutting Lugs, 7¼c.@11c.; light cutting Leaf, 12½c.@17c. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Connecticut Seconds, 10c.@16c.; New-York assorted lots, 8c.@14c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 12c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 7c.@7½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6½c.@7c.; Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Selections, 32c.@45c.; New-York Fillers, 6c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; assorted lots, 7c.@10c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 6c.@10c.; Wrappers, 25c.@40c.; assorted lots, 10c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 7c.@7½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 7c.@7½c.; Old crop Connecticut and Massachusetts, 7c.@10c. And Havana thus: Common, 70c.@80c.; Good, 85c.@92c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 10. And Yara, assorted lots, 80c.@85c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 17c.@21c.; Black Work, good and fine, 22c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 25c.@29c.; Bright Work, good and fine, 32c.@47c.; Negro Head, 35c.@36c., (in bond,) ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 ₱ gallon; sales 200 bbls.

WOOL—The demand for Domestic Fleece has been fair, and prices have shown firmness on all desirable grades of stock. Domestic Pulled has been salable and steady; offerings light. Texas Wool has also been in fair request within the previous range. California Spring has been rather quiet, and the poorer grades have been quoted weak and irregular in value. California Fall has been inactive at unaltered figures. In foreign Wool the dealings have been moderate, with Clothing and Carpet stock in request at current quotations. Combings and Delaine Wools yet in light supply and wanted; holders very firm in their views. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 371,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 40c.@56c., chiefly at 50c.@56c.; 2,000 lbs. Picklock at 65c.; 102 lbs. Unwashed stock at 32c.@39c.; 23,000 lbs. Washed at 55c.@57c.; 131 pks. and 19,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 40c.@50c.; 46,000 lbs. Scoured at 50c.@92c.; 16,000 lbs. Combing at 45c.@59½c., the inside price for Unwashed; 20,000 lbs. Combing and Delaine at 58c.@62c.; a small lot of Banda Oriental, part Scoured, at 82½c.@$1 03; 165,000 lbs. Georgia, part at 40½c.; 12,000 lbs. Colorado, 20 bales Black Pulled, 72,000 lbs. New-Zealand, and 9,500 Noils on private terms; 251,000 lbs. Texas at 20c.@36c.; 45,000 lbs. Lambs' Pulled, part at 45c.; 18,500 lbs. California Fall, part at 25c.@27c.; 629 bales and 22,000 lbs. California Spring, part and 33c.@35c.; 60 bales Mestiza at 30c.; 627 bales at 41,000 lbs. Cape at 33c.@36½c.; 30 bales Rio Grande at 16½c., gold, and 178 bales Australian, mainly at 51c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.	
X to XX	45	@57½
Picklock	57½	@65
No. 1 Fleece	44	@52
No. 2 Fleece	40	@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30	@40
Tub-washed Fleece	50	@58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15	@36
New-Mexico, Fleece	17	@30
California Spring Clip	17	@35
California Fall Clip and Lambs	15	@27
Extra Pulled	45	@50
Super Pulled	45	@52
No. 1 Pulled	25	@33
Lambs' Pulled	45	@52
Donskoi	17	@38
Montevideo	16	@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18	@32
Rio Grande	18	@30
Mexican	17	@21
Cape	33	@38
Cape Pulled	50	@60
Combing Wool	38	@65
Australian Wool	42	@55
South American Pulled, common to extra	35	@80
East India Wool	15	@35
Mediterranean Wool	15	@34
Noils	20	@50
Camels' Hair	15	@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22	@29

FREIGHTS—The feature of the market to-day was the increased activity in the way of Petroleum charters, rates, however, having been irregular, though showing no important alteration. Grain tonnage was also brisker at about late figures. Vessels suited to the Tobacco trade were in some request, but at very low rates. In the line of berth freights trade was slow. Grain room was comparatively scarce and wanted, especially for Liverpool. Room for general cargo was in fair supply. Rates were without decided change. The Cotton movement was somewhat livelier....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 1,650 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 1,350 pks. Provisions at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. Also, a British steam-ship, hence with a full cargo of Grain, rumored, but without reliable particulars....For London, by sail, 4,700 bushels Peas and 3,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 4,500 bxs. Cheese reported, on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 550 bbls. Resin and 50 hhds. Tallow, on private terms; and 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ₱ ton....For an English port, direct, a British bark, 293 tons, hence with 2,000 quarters Wheat at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 503 tons, hence with about 3,300 quarters Grain, quarters do. at 5s.; another, 594 tons, hence, with about 4,000 about 3,300 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; another, 502 tons, hence, with hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. on private terms; another, 515 tons, an Austrian bark, 616 tons, hence, with about 3,850 quarters do. at 4s. 9d.; with about lay days; a Norwegian bark, 540 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 1½d. to the United Kingdom or the Continent, or 5s. 9d. to the German or Swedish Baltic; another, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. do., same terms; and a British brig, 358 tons, hence, with about 2,300 bbls. do., at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom....For Bristol, a Norwegian brig, 515 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Havre, an American ship, 1,306 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 23s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 401 tons, hence, with about 2,750 bbls. Naphtha at 4s. 9d., with option of Antwerp....For Antwerp, a German brig, 265 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at current rates; also, a British bark, 983 tons, hence, with about 7,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d., with option of Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 475 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, a Dutch bark, 758 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ₱ bbl. and a Russian bark, 600 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, at 28s....For Gottenburg, a Norwegian bark, 253 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 480 cases and 70 hhds. Tobacco, at 13s. and 35s....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 217 tons, hence, with about 6,500 cases Petroleum, at 25c. and 25 gratuity....For Bari, an Italian brig, 397 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 26½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Friday,) Aug. 7, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of C. M. Wiley, Esq., Referee, the house and grounds formerly belonging to William M. Tweed, on the south-east corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, known as No. 511, consisting of the four-story and basement brown-stone house and plot of land, 62.11 by 123 by 37.6 by 15 by 25.5 by 100.8 on the south-east corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street, and the lot and stable, 15 by 25, on Forty-third street adjoining. The property was conveyed to E. H. Landon a few weeks ago, and the above sale was made for the purpose of completing title, Mr. Landon being the purchaser for the sum of $195,000.

James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, the "Astor" lease for five years at the yearly rental of $3,000, with covenant for renewal of five years at the yearly rental of $3,250, of the premises known as No. 189 Bowery. Adolph Levinger, plaintiff's attorney, bought the property for $1,000 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $5,700; total, $6,700.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, the two-story and basement frame house and lot, 18 by 75, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, 72 feet east of Fourth avenue, to Sarah E. Coffin, plaintiff in the legal action, for $4,300.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the plot of land on the north-west corner of Tenth avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, to Aug. 13.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold, by public auction, at Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Thursday last, fifty-nine lots and two houses for a total of $16,043. The details will be found below.

E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold, on Thursday last, on the premises, by order of the Executor of the late Nicholas Andariese, sixty lots of land, situate at Schneider Park, Astoria, Long Island, on Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, and Franklin avenues, for from $165 to $200 per lot, the purchaser being Mr. Roe H. Smith; total, $9,972 50.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows: By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court sale, under the direction of James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of the three lots, 76.7½ by 100, on the north-west corner of First-avenue and Seventy-fifth street.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure, under the direction of C. T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, at the Hoffman House, Sing Sing, N. Y., of a house and lot on the south side of High street, Sing Sing, and also other lots and premises adjoining the same.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of James W. Bywater, Referee, of the house and lot, 20.10 by 75, on the north side of Thirteenth street, 200 feet west of Seventh avenue, and known as No. 213.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, AUG. 7.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone house and plot, 62.11x123x37.6x15x25.5x100.8, on s. e. corner of 5th av. (No. 511) and 43d st., and 1 lot, 15x25x15x25.5, on the s. s. of 43d st., adjoining, with two-story brick stable....$195,000

By James M. Miller.

Astor lease, for 5 years, at $3,000 per year, and 5 years additional at $3,250 per year, of the premises No. 189 Bowery....$6,700

By E. A. Larremore & Co.

1 two-story and basement frame house and lot, 18x75, on n. s. of 115th st., 72 ft. e. of 4th av....$4,300

COUNTRY AUCTION.

BALLSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

House and lot on High st., 30 ft. from Remsen st.	$4,450
1 lot corner of Remsen and High sts.	1,050
4 lots on Remsen st., rear of above	720
1 lot on Remsen st., adjoining	160
2 lots corner of McMaster st. and Spring place	340
3 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	640
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	380
1 lot on Spring place, rear of above	147
2 lots on Spring place, adjoining	240
2 lots on Spring place, adjoining	250
4 lots on Spring place, adjoining	480
4 lots corner of McMaster st. and Cornelia place	560
2 lots corner of McMaster st. and Cornelia place, opposite	290
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	300
2 lots on Cornelia place, 195 ft. from McMaster st.	200
4 lots corner of McMaster st. and Remsen st.	604
3 lots on Remsen st., rear of above	520
4 lots on McMaster st., 100 ft. from Remsen st.	540
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	252
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	260
4 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	520
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	300
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	200
2 lots on McMaster st., adjoining	390
House and lot corner Ballston st. and McMaster st.	2,350

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Aug. 6

Orchard st., s. e. corner of Stanton st., 50x65.6..$60,000

56th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., 100x100.5..24,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

24th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x98.8..$26,250

LEASE RECORDED.

3d av., No. 931, store and first floor, 3 years, per year....$1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE WITH modern improvements, situated on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse and steam cars, in Twenty-third Ward; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAS. L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOTEL PROPERTY NEAR New-York, in a delightful locality; it is doing a paying business all the year, and a four months' Summer business; house now overflowing with the best class boarders; fine grounds, well shaded; a healthy and delightful neighborhood, good schools, churches, &c., &c. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SOUTH AMERICA.—THE TOCUYO ESTATE, extending over about 900 square miles, situate in the Province of Coro, Venezuela, about five hours' journey from the Dutch settlement of Curacao, ten hours from Puerto Cabello. It extends to the north-west of the navigable River Tocuyo for about sixty miles, with a breadth of twelve miles. The part bounded by the sea is covered with immense savannas of the best pasturage, while the interior, to the extent of about fifty square miles, is composed of magnificent forests, extending to the banks of the river. These forests are filled with timber of gigantic growth, consisting of trees of mahogany, cedars, rosewood, greenheart, &c., the quantity of which is so considerable that many millions of tons may be extracted. The property also possesses extensive valuable and almost inexhaustible coal fields many square miles in extent, which, from their contiguity to the river and short depth from the surface, may be worked to the best advantage, and certainly at one-half the price than a similar quantity of coal could be exported from England or the United States; in addition to which there are some valuable lead, copper lodes, with sulphur mines and petroleum wells, and also gold and silver are known to exist. At the north-west limits of the property there are several high plateaux of an area of about eight square miles to which the ground gradually rises from the sea. The healthiness of the climate at these spots, with the great fertility of the soil and excellent quality of the water, renders their situation in every way well adapted for European settlements. Around the villages are numerous cocoa, coffee, and sugar plantations, the qualities of which are well known, and there are many other advantages connected with this magnificent estate which it is impossible to set forth within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say that it is well worth the attention of a company of enterprising men with capital, prepared to proceed to the spot, to undertake in person the management and working of the mines, as in a short time, from the extent and importance of their operations, they could not fail to acquire a legitimate influence with the Government of Venezuela, and an ample return for their capital employed.

MESSRS. NORTON, TRIST, WATNEY & CO. are instructed by the mortgagee to offer for sale, at the mart on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, at 2 o'clock, the above important estate. Printed particulars may be had in due course at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; Palatine Hotel, Manchester; Commercial Sale Rooms, Bristol; Queen's Hotel, Glasgow; the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh; of Messrs. Bischoff, Bompas & Bischoff, solicitors, No. 4 Great Winchester Buildings, E. C.; and of the auctioneers, No. 62 Old Broad st., Royal Exchange, E. C.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway, in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TO INVESTORS.

Many of the Railroad Bonds on which interest is temporarily suspended are now being sold at prices which WILL ENABLE INVESTORS TO REALIZE

LARGE PROFITS.

Out of the large number of roads now in default many are meeting with great SUCCESS IN FUNDING THEIR INTEREST, and with showings of

INCREASING EARNINGS

the indications are that the interest will be promptly met when due, consequently advancing prices 75 to 100 per cent.

MAKING A SPECIALTY OF
RAILWAY BONDS,
WE CAN OFFER
A LARGE LINE OF THESE SECURITIES.

Orders shall have immediate and careful attention. Quotations promptly furnished.
We also buy and sell at the Stock Exchange, Railway Stocks, Government Securities, &c.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.
ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.
MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.
EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.

New-York, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York,
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
New-York, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1874.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d September.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF The Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New-York, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.
E. W. FORD, Cashier.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT,
MADISON AV., CORNER 28TH ST.
Rev. C. C. TIFFANY, Rector.
DIVINE SERVICE, MORNING AT 10:30.
A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
23d st., corner 4th av.

Services to-morrow, Sunday: Social Bible class for young men only at 5 P. M. in reading-room; young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.; service of song at 7:30 P. M., followed by an address to young men by Rev. G. H. Griffin, of Milford, Conn. Young men's meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RECEPTION,
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 10, at 8.
Readings by Miss H. E. HASKINS, of Boston.
Music by Prof. ROBERT ELDER, organist and pianist.
Admission by programme. (August only.)

A MORNING SERVICE ONLY WILL BE held in the chapel of St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th av. and 22d st., during the month of August. Rev. Dr. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, will preach next Sunday at 10:30 A. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Pastor.—Sunday, Aug. 9, Rev. C. H. Brigham will preach at 10:45 A. M. No evening service.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, West 25th st.—Preaching Aug. 9 by Rev. Dr. Graves, of Manchester, N. H., at 10:30 A. M.

AT DE GARMO HALL, NO. 82 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Fourteenth st., Sunday, 10:30 A. M., Scientific Sermon by S. P. Andrews; 2:30, Conference; 7:45 P. M., Mrs. Abby Burnham, inspirative speaker. Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, S. P. Andrews and other speakers.

A MOMENTOUS THEME.—BISHOP SNOW, OF Mount Zion Church of Christ, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Mystical Babylon, What She is, and What our Duty Toward Her." Come and hear.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Morton sts.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Dr. Miley, of Drew Seminary. Seats free. All are invited.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor. —Preaching every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor.—Morning service, Sunday at 10:30 o'clock, sermon by Rev. G. J. Mingins. Evening services omitted until September. A cordial invitation to all.

COME AND LISTEN TO REV. G. DODGE, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., on Sabbath, Aug. 9, at the Twenty-fourth Street M. E. Church, near 9th av. Sacrament at the close of morning sermon. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday eve at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF DISCIPLES OF CHRIST, 28th st., near Broadway.—Rev. Z. T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., will preach Sunday, morning and evening. The public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADIson av. and 42d st. Service on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF NEW-YORK,
Madison av. and 47th st.,
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.
Divine services as usual
EVERY SUNDAY DURING THE SUMMER
at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 48th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Services in this church on Sabbath, the 9th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. James Kennedy, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject in the evening—"The Rainbow About the Throne," Rev. iv., 3. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector.—Sunday, 9th inst., holy communion at 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, litany, ante-communion and sermon, at 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer (choral) at 5 P. M.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor, and 8 P. M. by Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:45 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 12th st.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. P. Sankey, of Rochester, N. Y. will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st., Dr. J. B. Wakeley, Pastor.—On Sabbath, Rev. J. F. Richmond will preach morning and evening. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th st., near Lexington av.—There will be the usual Sabbath services during August, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Preaching on Sabbath by Rev. Spencer L. Finney.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—REV. O. B. Bidwell will preach at the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 31st st. and 9th av.—Preaching on Sunday morning by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, at 10:30 o'clock. No evening service.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services morning and evening. Preaching by Rev. G. C. Lucas.

OPEN ALL SUMMER.—STANTON STREET Baptist Church, No. 36 Stanton st.—Rev. Henry Hiscox will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST., west of 8th av.—Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor, will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30 and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Cordial welcome to all.

REV. T. W. CHAMBERS, D. D., HAVING REturned from Syria, will preach to-morrow and successive Sabbaths at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., in the Middle Collegiate Reformed Church, Lafayette place, corner 4th st. Strangers, and those whose churches are closed cordially invited.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D. D., OF PITTSburg, Penn., will preach in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. W. H. BOOLE WILL PREACH SUNDAY morning and evening at Seventeenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, near 2d av. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

REV. DR. ORMISTON WILL OCCUPY THE pulpit of Reformed Dutch Church, 5th av. and 48th st., Sunday, Aug. 9, at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REV. DR. HARTZELL WILL PREACH IN THE Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 57th st., near 8th av., Sunday morning, at 10:45 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Price, Rector, Rev. A. B. Hart, Associate, Rev. Prof. Roberts, Assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. Strangers seated.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. Charles E. Hill, of the New-Jersey Conference, a man of eloquence and power, will preach morning and evening. All are invited; seats free.

SECOND MISSION BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Grand and Clinton sts.—Rev. Dr. Jones, Sunday-school Missionary of Virginia, will preach in the morning at 10:45, and evening at 7:45 o'clock.

SEA CLIFF CAMP-GROUND.—REV. DR. NELson will preach in the Tabernacle, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. The German Camp-meeting opens Wednesday evening, to continue ten days.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INSTItute, Room No. 24.—Preaching Sunday, by Elder J. P. Bishop, of Greencastle, Penn., at 10:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—"The Inheritance of the Saints;" afternoon, "Hell, Is it a place of Torment." All are cordially invited to hear.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington av., corner 35th st., Rev. Dr. Duffie, Rector, will be open during the Summer. Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Compton will officiate. Strangers are invited to attend.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S PRAYER MEETING is held every Sunday evening in the lecture-room of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, at 7:45 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

UMBRELLAS.

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FRANCIS TOMES & CO., NO. 6 MAIDEN LANE, have just received from Sangster & Co., London, a large invoice of the finest selected sticks, most of the styles entirely new and very cheap.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage for housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, B. L., Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

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FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
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NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing
"The right Teacher for the right place."
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A LADY FROM EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, experienced in teaching French, English, and music, desires a position as governess; references given. Address GOVERNESS, No. 920 8th st., Washington.

A LADY EDUCATED IN EUROPE, COMpetent to teach music, French, and German, would like a position in a school or family. Address M. E. GERLAH, Dover, Morris County, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

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A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 3. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
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ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 23, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
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$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
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FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
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For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
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MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department, Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

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EDWARD WHITE,
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AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERman, will receive into her family six young ladies at Weimar, Germany, a pleasant city where every facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. R. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st., New-York.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
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THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.
WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
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A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N. Y.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
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RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15.
C. E. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. E. A. FAIRCHILD, A. P. NORTHROP.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1. Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIRE, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $500 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars address the Principal, or JAMES W. HYDE, Jr., No. 482 Broadway.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able, experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to G. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address
BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 32 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.
Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.
T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY —new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address
IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y. —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.
Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Bridgeport, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 30 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VEHSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Vehslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.
CATHARINE MARGARET VEHSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VEHSLAGE,
JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.
JOHN H. BLOODGOOD,
WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD,
MATHIAS H. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.
JOHN B. STEVENS,
EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-law6m8s*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 66 and 68 Fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of May, 1874.
JOHN M. SLADE,
FRANCIS H. SLADE,
Executors.
my23-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. FOWLER, also known as JANE A. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
TOWNSEND WANDELL,
Executor.
m28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John L. Sleight, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Augustus S. Crowell, at No. 42 South st., in the City of New-York, (being office of Marcus Hunter & Co.,) on or before the 30th day of August next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of February, 1874.
THOMAS B. HEWITT,
AUGUSTUS S. CROWELL,
Executors.
f14-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry Remsen, Esq., No. 5 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of September next. —Dated New-York, the 5th day of March, 1874.
CATHARINE A. CAHOONE, Administratrix.
HENRY REMSEN, Administrator.
mh7-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALONZO CHILD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Charles G. Child, No. 125 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1874.
CHARLES G. CHILD,
JULIUS P. CHILD,
Executors.
f21-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against JOHN C. HEENAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are, and they hereby are, required to exhibit their said claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, (the administratrix of said John C. Heenan,) at the office of George Owen, Esq., No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 8,) in the City of New-York, her place of transaction of business, on or before the 19th day of January, 1875.
SARA H. S. HEENAN,
Administratrix.
jy11-law6m8

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between
PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and
Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13	*KENILWORTH....Sept. 3
ILLINOIS..........Aug. 20	INDIANA............Sept. 10
OHIO...............Aug. 27	*ABBOTSFORD....Sept. 17

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool.	N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..................SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC...........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..................SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC...............SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8	Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day.Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.......Aug. 29	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18
VADERLAND.......Sept. 23	COLINA...............Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.......Aug. 30	COLINA...............Aug. 18
NEDERLAND......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND....Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin...............$90	Second cabin.............$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
H. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.	Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Erin...........Aug. 11, 2 P. M.	Canada...Aug. 22, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..............................Aug. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, HELIARD.......................Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........................Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ...............Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA................Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA..................Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA.................Wednesday, Aug. 26

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..................Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.......................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..............Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.....................Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD......................Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin...$100 and $120
Second cabin..60
Steerage...30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
(Including all necessaries for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..Aug. 12
CHINA...Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.	H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.	H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,

G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 15.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS...—
For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..July 31
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.
ETNA...Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11,
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....................................Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).........................Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)........................Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)...................Aug. 27

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

STEAM-BOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th....2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.......11:00 A. M.	Friday, 7th.......3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....5:30 P. M.
Sunday 9th.......7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th......3:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....6:45 A. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 7th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th.3:00 P. M.
	Thursday, 13th..3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50. On and after 12th of August will leave Pier No. 35 North River.

AHOY! FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY the steamer AMERICUS leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:10 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.; West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck slip) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M., 9th st. at 9:05, and 33d st. at 9:15, returning to the city about 6 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS.	Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O. C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The Sound steamer NELLY WHITE will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market st., at 2:45, and foot 33d st., East River, at 3 P. M., for an excursion to Norwalk, and return to the City about 9 o'clock in the evening, giving excursionists a fine cool sail, and an opportunity to see all the public institutions on the East River. Excursion tickets $1.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman; is used to care of children, and fond of them; can do housework well, is active, and willing to work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do up-stairs work; references if required. Call for two days at No. 159 Front st., corner Maiden lane.

COOK AND HOUSEWORK.—BY A WOMAN and a girl; would like to do the general work of a family, together or separate, City or country, as good cook, washer, ironer, (chambermaid, waitress, and housework); good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Swedish girl, of twenty-two, as cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference; is not afraid of work; can wash and iron well; makes good bread; is respectful and obliging; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELLENT good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well; moderate wages. Call at 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GERman girl as cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking; lately arrived. Address E. D., No. 406 23d st., east of 1st av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL for general work; has three years' reference from last place; willing to go to the country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; not afraid of work; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL NOT LONG in the country; is a willing, strong girl, a good worker; City or country; will go for moderate wages. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jacquin's Bureau.

HOUSE-MAID OR ASSISTANT COOK—FOR Scotch young woman; the family who brought her are now returning to Scotland. For particulars, &c., address Crawford, Valley Forge, Penn.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT BY A PROTestant German woman; very capable; pleasant disposition; is experienced in care of sick person; patient day and night; strong and willing; satisfactory recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish girl of twenty-five; is good-natured and fond of children; would do chamber-work and waiting; is willing and obliging; speaks English. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as monthly or sick nurse; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at 220 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS—WHO UNDERSTANDS DRESS-making and family sewing, wants employment by the day or month; City reference. Address No. 327 East 16th st.

MALES.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A CAREFUL ENGLISHman; sober, intelligent; is a thoroughly capable coachman, groom, &c.; City or country; has satisfactory recommendations; can deposit $1,000 security for his reliability, &c.; not particular about wages. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY competent to lay out grounds about a gentleman's place, and do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening; set trees and shrubbery; bud, prune, force, manage graperies, hot and green-houses, &c.; best references. Call or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGlishman and wife; man as farmer or plain gardener, and wife as cook, washer, and ironer; references given. Apply for two days at No. 73 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener; has a small family, and understands the business in all its branches. Apply at Florists', corner of 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER OR FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE man of long experience; first-class references. Address F., care of Florist, No. 918 Broadway, New-York.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDE AS INVALID NURSE; highly educated; speaks English and German perfectly; will do every thing to suit his employers; wages not much an object; a good and steady place wanted. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MAN and wife, aged twenty-eight years, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; wife is a plain cook, good washer and ironer, and can do chamber-work, waiting, sewing, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN, MARRIED OR single, thoroughly competent as foreman; he must be thoroughly acquainted with all the usual work required on an American farm; must have undoubted references as to capability and honesty; no Irish need apply. Address for a week or ten days, J. R. P., Gillett, Morris County, N. J.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (ABOUT TWENTY) AS assistant cashier in a retail drygoods house; he must be quick at figures, and of undoubted integrity. Address G. L., Box No. 184 Times Office, giving references.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
No. 72 Beekman st.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, CARRIAGE ROBES and WAGON BLANKETS; NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, and all goods wanted by SADDLERS and DEALERS in Saddlery, including Clark's and the Perfect Horse Clipper.
HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, RIDING-SADDLES, AND BRI-dles, Summer horse clothing, fly-nets, and linen sheets selling off cheap, to make room for Winter goods. Our harnesses are hand-made. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DAPPLE gray mare, fifteen hands; six years old, remarkably gentle, well bred; drives well, single or double, or on either side; was purchased by present owner, to be used by his wife, to phaeton, for which the mare is admirably adapted. Address M. D., Station K., 86th st.

ANY PARTY WILLING TO GIVE THE USE of a horse for good treatment in the country, may address STEPHEN A. BEDELL, Red Bank, Monmouth County, N. J.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
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And the Times West-Side Office,
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NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts. Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.

Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.,—two very fine suites of rooms, to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTminster Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished bedrooms, en suite or singly; breakfast if desired.

NO. 28 EAST 23D ST.—SECOND FLOOR TO let, entire or en suite, with board; also other rooms; references required.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TO ENGAGE BOARD FOR THE WIN-ter for gentleman and wife; must be first class, with pleasant rooms, between 14th and 42d sts. Give terms and full particulars. W. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL,

SHELDON SPRINGS, SHELDON, VT.
Eight miles East of St. Albans.
Mineral water and baths; pure air; excellent table
Write for circulars of terms and rooms.
Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, No. 714 Broadway, New-York; No. 25 Tremont st., Boston, or at Congress Hall.
Board very low; open May until December.

GREGORY HOUSE,

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., July 31, 1874.

Elegant in its appointments, and located on one of the finest lakes in the world. The health of the place is perfect in every particular, and there are no mosquitoes. The house will be kept open this year until Sept. 20. Board per week, $21. Special rates for families wishing to remain until the end of the season. All vegetables, milk, and cream from the large farm connected with the hotel. Yachting, boating, fishing, driving, bowling and billiards. Music and hops every morning and evening. Four trains each day via Harlem Railroad. S. E. CRITTENDEN.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE.

Highland Mills, Erie Railroad, two hours; now crowded; will have vacancies for September; terms moderate; a delightful resort for Autumn. No bar.
OLIVER CROMWELL.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.—GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, N. Y. Located in the centre of the Highlands, 300 feet above the river, with pure mountain air and charming scenery.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September.
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

THE LAURELTON, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Handsomely located; good boating, fishing, and bathing; elegant drives; stables attached; rooms en suite or single. JOHN R. TERRY, Proprietor, Post Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL. N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

JUST THE PLACE TO SPEND THE DOG Days.—At "Rose Hill Farm," Bridge Hampton. Airy rooms, plenty of shade, ice, fishing, sailing, surf bathing, pleasant drives. Board good at panic prices. Address H. M. ROSE, Watermills, Long Island.

COUNTRY BOARD—WHERE TWO OR THREE children, or an invalid lady can be accommodated; pleasant rooms; terms very reasonable; corner Main and Adams sts., Rahway N. J. Address M. L. OTTER, No. 20 East 14th st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.

Desirable accommodations at private cottage, near the ocean. House surrounded by handsome shade trees and lawn. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LOCATION BEAUTIFUL; table abundant; terms unusually low. Address SEMINARY, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.
SAVORY & MOORE'S
PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE
ARE THE MOST POTENT REMEDIAL AGENTS.

They are the only remedies yet known for effecting the digestion of Cod Liver Oil and preventing nausea, while they also efficiently supply the place of the oil when the stomach cannot tolerate it. These facts are now attested by the published records of numerous medical men, extracts from which accompany each bottle.

SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON, W.
Bottles from 2s. to 21s.

And retail of all Chemists throughout the States and Canada, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S celebrated COUGH LINCTUS, or PECTORAL SYRUP.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, ACQUAINT-ed with manufacturing and mercantile business, desires to enter into business with a party with capital where experience is required in lieu of capital. Address J. B., Box No. 105 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR STORE; business established twenty years; situated in a fine business location. Apply to FRANK GLOVER, Importer of Liquors, No. 39 Peck slip.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER
beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on next
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10,
when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled
☞ BELLE LAMAR, ☜
an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in which
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH
will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.
NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

☞ THE SALE OF SEATS begins THIS (Saturday) MORNING. The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

PRICES:
ADMISSION..ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

GLOBE THEATRE. GLOBE.

R. W. BUTLER.....................................MANAGER
728 and 730 BROADWAY. 728 and 730
HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

The performance is of a varied nature.
JOHN HART, SENATOR BOB HART, NELSE SEYMOUR, Mlle. DE ROSA, Miss PHILLIS GLOVER, Miss MAGGIE GRAY, and over 100 other Star Artists.
POPULAR PRICES, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.
Evenings at 8. Matinées, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.	TWO PERFORMANCES.
EVENING AT 8. SEA OF ICE.	AFTERNOON AT 2. SEA OF ICE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.
J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS

FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to
A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Swanton Harbor, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON.
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUC-tion of dykes in the Hudson River near Albany, will be received until noon of Aug. 17, 1874. For further information apply to this office.
JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers, Brevet Major General.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in a magnificent revival of her great play,
JANE EYRE,
which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, and others.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE of GAYLER'S successful and popular play,
WITH THE TIDE,
and the charming actress, Miss KATE MAYHEW,
TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 BROADWAY.

STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
MORE NEW ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
ALA, the great and wonderful gymnast. ALA,
In the great LU-LU sensation.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
Entrance No. 585 Broadway.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Complete success of the new American extravaganza of
EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA.
Entire company, songs, duets, trios, full chorus, &c.
In rehearsal, new version of Griffith Gaunt; also, Bride of Abydos. CHAS. W. THORNE, Manager.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. 50 cents. Old London by Day. Magic entertainment in Lectorium. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

PROPOSALS.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 18, 1874, for the masons and bricklayers' work, and for the stone-cutter's work of a Court-house, bell-tower, and prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 10, 1874, as follows: For building an engine-house on 67th st, near 3d av.; for building a steam fire propeller; for furnishing 15,000 feet fire hose; for hay, straw, oats, and feed; for 1,400 tons coal and 100 cords of Virginia pine wood. For particulars see the *City Record*, copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR BUILDING PAVILIONS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 15, 1874, for building Pavilions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Also, for Elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR GRANITE AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 14, 1874, for Granite and Mason Work on portion of the building known as the Museum of Art, on Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone and beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHOIR LEADER WANTED—FOR A VOLUN-teer choir in a Methodist Episcopal Church of this City; a good tenor voice preferred. Address, "Music Committee," Box No. 101 *Times* office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 22d day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY H. THOMPSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. That the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE H. VETTERLEIN and BERNHARD T. VETTERLEIN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Demas Barnes, the Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of Theodore H. Vetterlein and Bernhard T. Vetterlein, bankrupts, having filed his petition for authority to compound a certain claim particularly set forth in said petition in favor of said estate of the said bankrupts, against P. Nungesser, of Philadelphia, Penn., for five hundred dollars, notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of this court made in said bankruptcy on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1874, that on Saturday, the 22d day of August, at 10 A. M. of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., the Register in charge of said bankruptcy, are appointed as the time and place, respectively, for the hearing of the said petition before the said Register, sitting at Chambers of this court, so that all creditors and other persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be passed by the court upon the said petition authorizing such act on the part of the assignee.—New-York, Aug. 5, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
JAMES K. HILL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 62 Wall st.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES J. FRANCKE, JR., and CHARLES F. FRANCKE, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles J. Francke, Jr., and Charles F. Francke, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of Charles Francke & Co., in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1874.
jy25-law3w8* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH-ern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders to me directed and delivered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the warerooms of said bankrupts, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston st., in the City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupts, consisting of a large and elegant stock of household furniture, bedding, tools, utensils, horses, carts, trucks, harness, &c., &c. The above sale to be continued from day to day until all the said property is disposed of. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal Southern District New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BURKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Burke, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of July, A. D. 1874.
jy25-law3w8* JAMES V. WRIGHT, Assignee.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath, within the term of three months.—Dated July 9, 1874.
SAMUEL W. BALDWIN.

AUCTION SALES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—TAKE NO-tice that the undersigned will cause to be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 13th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at Piers Nos. 3 and 4 East River, in the City of New-York, or at such time and place as said sale may then be adjourned to, that certain boat-load, consisting of about 200 tons of Ohio Cannel or Gas Coal, now lying at said piers in the canal-boat J. Butts. Further, take notice that said sale is to be had for the purpose of satisfying, from the proceeds thereof, my lien upon said coal for freight demurrage and other charges.—Dated New-York, Aug. 6, 1874.
HENRY C. ROBE, No. 7 South st., New-York.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs of the latest styles. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

THE CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL BOARD.

THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT REORGANIZATION—THE HOSPITAL AND THE COLLEGE—JEALOUSY OF OTHER COLLEGES.

The revolutionary changes in the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital which will be brought about on the 1st of September by the recent action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction are the theme of much comment—in many quarters unfavorable—among those occupying prominent positions in the medical profession. By their resolution, the Commissioners have ordained that the present Medical Board shall cease to exist on the 1st of September. The avowed cause for this is, as the Commissioners assert, an undue preponderance of members who are professors in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; thus placing the representatives of the two other medical colleges of New-York—the University College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Twenty-third street—at a disadvantage. To remedy this disadvantage, the Commissioners have appointed eight gentlemen as the members of a new board, six of whom are members of the present board; two from each of the three colleges, and two who are not professors in any college. The two latter gentlemen are Dr. Krackowizer, who is connected with the Jewish Hospital, and Dr. Eager, who is connected with the Roosevelt Hospital. These eight gentlemen are to nominate thirty-three members of the profession to take the places of the eleven gentlemen displaced from their positions; the Commissioners to appoint one out of each three, and the strict proportion of representation of the three colleges and of the "outside profession" (those who are not professors in any college) to be preserved. Dr. Krackowizer and Dr. Eager were appointed, the one to fill a vacancy in the original board number of eighteen, the other as an extra member, the Commissioners deeming it advisable to have a casting vote in a full board.

Now, there are some points with regard to this arrangement which are unfavorably regarded, the more so as the eleven gentlemen displaced are all men of high eminence in their profession, many of them having given their talents and services, of course gratuitously, to the hospital for fifteen years. Their only shortcoming is that they are Professors in the Bellevue Hospital College. To appreciate the hardship of their case it is necessary to look back to the origin of this college. It is much younger than its two sister colleges. But still more to the point, it was born of and in Bellevue Hospital. Its parents were the Medical Board of the hospital. It occurred to many members of the board that another medical college was wanted in this City. The inception soon took shape. The college was organized, a charter was obtained, the college was built, very wisely, on the hospital ground, and every member of the board was offered a professorship in its schools. Some members had other affiliations, and consequently declined to take an active part, while giving their hearty good will, in the new college. Thus it came about that so many Professors in the Bellevue Hospital College are members of the expiring Bellevue Hospital Medical Board. A very few members of the board have graduated from the college, the majority being of an age to preclude such a supposition. And what has Bellevue College done for suffering humanity and the honor of the medical profession of New-York? The Professors started on a "a new departure" in medical instruction. They went largely into clinical rather than into didactic teaching. Some most important and invaluable results followed. The men who graduated from the college were up to a far higher standard of their profession than formerly; New-York diplomas, which had been of little value, were raised into a rivalry with those of the Philadelphia colleges, and are now even more highly prized; the diplomas of the Bellevue Hospital College were recognized by the College of Surgeons of London—the University of Pennsylvania being the only other college in the country which has a similar honor—and last, though not least, large numbers of students are attracted to New-York who would otherwise have gone to Philadelphia. But this college has done more. In rising to its present high eminence it has helped the University College and the College of Physicians and Surgeons to a higher position; not only by giving a great professional value to New-York diplomas, but by affording an example of a much more comprehensive clinical teaching to those colleges, the following of which has vastly increased their status as medical colleges, and has doubled if not more than doubled, the number of their students.

It would appear, then, that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would have done better to have let well alone, and to have allowed this great and prosperous college to go on doing its good work without interference. But they have thought proper to do otherwise, and have deliberately taken the lead from those who had legitimately gained it by their talents and activity. It is but fair to the Commissioners to say that the trouble has apparently sprung up in other quarters—in fact, among the members of the University College, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons. So long as the old City Hospital was in existence, and so long as the fame of Bellevue Hospital College was not too loudly heralded, they appear to have been perfectly content to allow the status of the Medical Board to remain as it was in former years. But the Bellevue Hospital College has acquired a too great and a too widely-known name, and has thereby incurred the jealousy of some of the leading lights in the two other colleges. They suddenly discovered that a majority of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital is composed of Professors in the Bellevue Hospital College, and, forgetful of the peculiar origin of that college, and of its great contributions to the glory of the medical profession, they appear to have determined to drag it down, by underhand means, to their own level, rather than by honorable rivalry and competition to ascend to its level. That the Commissioners have been worried by these petty jealousies there is little doubt. There is little doubt, too, that they have determined on the proposed changes as the only means of allaying those jealousies. The scheme for a new board was promulgated by Commissioner Bowen. Not many are willing to accredit him with its conception. Commissioner Stern had proposed to give the nominations to the County Medical Society. The dangers of such a course were at once apparent to his colleagues. There would have been such a scramble for votes on the part of second or third rate men that no man of eminence would enter the field of candidates. The nominations would soon have assumed the worst features of a petty political contest. Mr. Stern's plan was quickly killed, and Commissioner Bowen offered the scheme which has been agreed upon in its place. Three gentlemen, all eminent in their profession, are known to have taken an active part in bringing about this uncalled-for resolution; two of them members of University College. One of these latter gentlemen is the reputed author of Commissioner Bowen's scheme; the other has taken a less open but an equally important part in the matter. The one has urged and urged the Commissioner to action; the other has been his colleague's chief adviser. Indeed, he is supposed to have been the life and soul of this attack on the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. But as he was a member of the Medical Board in question, he could not very well take an open part in the measure of dethroning eleven of his colleagues, even though those measures were secretly carried on. The gentlemen who have been so unceremoniously ousted from a position of honor which they highly regarded, naturally feel aggrieved that their tenure of office should have been secretly undermined rather than openly attacked, and that they should have received the first intimation of the proposed change from the public press. It is certainly not to the credit of one member of the Medical Board that he should have given what is certainly open to the charge of being an evasive answer when questioned as to any foreknowledge of the matter; and this at the very time that other members of the board, who are not Professors of the Bellevue Hospital College, frankly avowed their entire ignorance of what had been going on. With one exception, the plotters had no confederate on the board, and he had the wisdom not to let the cat out of the bag in so dangerous an arena.

But see the serious results of this proposed change to the Bellevue Hospital College. In none of its elements can the change be otherwise than detrimental to the interests of the college. In the first place, those who just entered it as students have contracted that they shall receive hospital instruction from certain well-known demonstrators and teachers. The college is forced to break that contract against its will, and students will be justified in going off to Philadelphia, or to any college they may select. Again, those who have passed through a course of their studies, and have learned the ways and methods of demonstrating in the operating-room of certain Professors, will undoubtedly be thrown back and lose valuable time by suddenly finding themselves under the guidance of strangers. Among the 500 students of the college many will suffer seriously in this regard. It is a great thing for students to study life demonstration of anatomy in the hospital from the lips and fingers of their own Faculty—those who lecture to them in their class rooms. The number of the college clinics must be reduced, and this alone destroys the spirit of its courses—the individuality which its organizers deliberately planned for it and which has been one of the leading elements of its success. Its very practical ideal circumscribed its usefulness must be impaired, and the very college which bade fair to carry the fame of American medicine and surgery to the highest eminence will shrink into the comparative insignificance from which it helped to raise those other colleges whose mean jealousies are now eager to show their gratitude by undoing it and its great work.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

GOV. DIX PAYS A VISIT TO CONTROLLER GREEN—NO INVESTIGATION YET ORDERED—RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS.

Mayor Havemeyer arrived at his office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His unusually early visit was attributed to a desire to be present when some dispatch or communication from Gov. Dix was received. There was a noticeable desertion on the part of his friends, for very few persons called to see him. He was strangely grave, and his face bore a troubled, anxious expression. While he was wading through a mass of ordinary correspondence he did not know that Gov. Dix was not only in this City, but was then holding a private conference with Controller Green, at his chamber in the new Court-house. The Mayor's demeanor and the Governor's visit led to the creation of all sorts of rumors unfavorable to the former. It was said that the Governor had actually ordered an investigation to be made of the charges against Mr. Havemeyer, and had suspended him in the meantime; that the Governor had broken the news to the Controller; that the Controller had pleaded for the Mayor, and that his Excellency had, despite the appeal, ordered the Attorney General, whose assistant preferred the charges, to commence an investigation forthwith. The presence of Gov. Dix in the Finance Department was relied upon as the groundwork of these false statements, but they passed from lip to lip and were finally believed, after additional currency had been given to them by some of the evening journals.

The Governor's call upon the Controller was almost unnoticed, but persons on the watch, hostile to the Mayor, saw him entering the Court-house building and they spread the news, and actually professed to divine the object of his interview with Mr. Green.

When the Governor had left, Mr. Wm. A. Booth, the well-known merchant, who, as a member of the Committee of Sixteen, assisted in accumulating evidence of the Tammany Ring frauds, entered the Controller's room, and had a brief consultation with Mr. Green. He subsequently called upon the Mayor, and this fact was weaved into a report that the merchant was pleading with the Governor in behalf of the Mayor, although he did not see the Governor. Mr. Booth wrote a communication to Gen. Dix, soliciting the most careful examination of the charges against the Mayor, and his course was imitated by others who were opposed to removing a chief magistrate unless upon accusations grave and substantiated. The Mayor was made aware of the interview between Governor Dix and Controller Green soon after it occurred.

A TIMES reporter subsequently asked him:

"You have heard I suppose, Mr. Mayor, that Gov. Dix has arrived in this City?"

"I have," was the reply.

"And that he has had an interview with Controller Green?"

"I have heard that, also."

"Have you received any communication or verbal message from the Governor?"

"I have not," answered the Mayor.

"There is a published rumor that the Governor has ordered an inquiry in your case; is it true?"

"I am sure I don't know. I have heard nothing about it."

"But the rumor is based upon a statement that you have received notice of the fact."

"I have received no notice whatever," replied the Mayor. I have sent my answer to the charges made against me by John Kelly and others, and I believe my reply is complete and satisfactory, and that it meets everything that has been said by my accusers. I have, therefore, no desire to write another answer.

In the afternoon the Mayor, Controller, and Chamberlain had a brief consultation, and when the Mayor returned to his office he found the Corporation Counsel, Mr. E. Delafield Smith, who had just arrived from South Carolina, awaiting an interview. It was brief and related to official business.

OLD CHARGES AGAINST THE MAYOR.

When the movement against the Mayor was approaching its zenith, a petition signed by Mr. Elwood E. Thorne, H. E. Burr, and G. L. Shearer, was prepared with a view to secure his removal. It is said that the paper was drawn up about five weeks ago, but that it was first served upon the Mayor a few days ago. The charge made by these three gentlemen is that "Wm. F. Havemeyer has grossly abused the appointing power, disgraced the high office which he now holds, conducted himself in a manner highly injurious to the interests of this City, thereby bringing himself and his high office into great public contempt." This charge is sought to be supported by three specifications: 1st, That the Mayor did appoint and did insist upon the retention in office of men without character; 2d, That he exacted, or attempted to exact, certain pledges as to the appointment in office of one George W. Matsell as Superintendent of Police; and, 3d, That he failed to institute and take action on certain delinquences of omission and commission in the Board of Charities and Correction and in the Board of Police.

To these specifications the Mayor replies in a communication which he has sent to the Governor. The substance of his answer is:

As to the first specification, he says that, as it does not contain names, it does not merit serious attention from the Governor.

To the second specification he replies that he has, when about to appoint certain persons as Commissioners of Police in said City, conferred with them in respect to the proper administration of the Police Department, and their views in relation thereto; and has stated to them, among other things, his own high estimate of the merits of George W. Matsell as a Superintendent of Police, and his own strong wish that he should fill that office; and he supposes that such expression of his views and wishes was not without effect; and he conceives that, by his action in this particular, he has rendered a very valuable service to the people of the City of New-York.

In regard to the third specification, the Mayor says that it is destitute of foundation, inasmuch as in the only instance in which any complaint has been brought to his notice of any alleged official delinquencies in the Board of Charities and Correction, he has taken action in respect thereto, and made investigation thereof, and found the same not supported by the facts. A report of which has been submitted to the Governor.

It is said that Mr. Thorne, one of the gentlemen who signed the petition, did so with no intention that it should be pressed at this time, as it was prepared some weeks since.

After the Mayor had prepared the reply, the points of which are given above, he had a long interview with Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, Commissioner Gardner, and Alderman Morris. He left the City Hall for his home shortly before 5 o'clock.

THE OHIO DISASTER.

A NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL BODIES RECOVERED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—The bodies of the following-named persons were recovered from the water at Aurora to-day: Charles Dittman, pilot; Charles Reisinger, stoker; Shirley Snyder and Miss Kate Eckenworth, of Cincinnati; Miss Ganmer, of Madison: W. C. Brown, of Cincinnati; one fireman, and two unknown ladies.

M. C. Browning, of New-Albany, and Edward Shurlock, a raftsman, from Guyandotte, West Va., are supposed to be among the lost.

MURDER IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Dr. Fisher, an employe of the County Atlas Company as solicitor, called on Saturday at Robert Calmat's residence in Baconsburg, Ohio. Learning that no one was at home except Mrs. Calmat, he attempted to kiss her, when another woman appeared, and he left. On Wednesday he called again, but the woman refused to admit him. He then went to the barn, and saw the husband, who, becoming exasperated at the proceedings, struck Fisher on the head with a fork-handle, from the effects of which he died in a few hours. Mr. Calmat surrendered himself to the authorities.

A DISHONEST RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—George Smith, formerly a conductor in the employ of the Lansing, Detroit and Michigan Railroad Company, was arrested here last evening by detective Geddy, of Detroit, on a charge of embezzling a number of tickets from the railroad company. About 1,000 tickets were found in his trunk at the hotel.

PARTIAL CLOSING OF THE ERIE CANAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The water is to be drawn off section 1 of the Erie Canal on Tuesday next, in order to rebottom locks 6 and 8. It will take two or three days to complete the work.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday evening, John Cott, thirty-five years of age, of No. 53 St. Mark's place, attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the North River at the foot of Warren street. He was rescued by Officer Cody, of the Third Precinct, and when questioned as to what his motives for attempting to kill himself was, said that life was a burden to him.

KILLED BY PARIS GREEN.

THE MYSTERIOUS POISONING OF THREE PERSONS.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—DEATH CAUSED BY THE CARELESS USE OF PARIS GREEN—TESTIMONY OF PROF. DOREMUS.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago three singular cases of poisoning occurred in the upper part of the City. John Powers, with his sister, Annie Powers, a servant in the house of Mr. John A. Uhsdell, No. 8 East Thirty-second street, on the 19th ult., went to No. 17 West Fifty-seventh street to see two young women who were also employed as domestics. The family that own the house in Fifty-seventh street were in the country, and the girls, wishing to entertain their friends, made some lemonade, and after mixing some whisky with it, they all partook. They also ate a quantity of chow-chow pickle. Soon after Powers and his sister returned home they became sick, the brother being much worse than the sister. Dr. Passmore, a physician who lives in the next house, was called in. After some remedies had been administered they both felt better, and the brother went to his boarding-house, No. 226 East Thirty-ninth street, and felt so much relieved the next day that he went to his work, as usual. He was soon taken ill again, however, and was compelled to return to his room, where he lingered until the 21st, when he died. The sister died the next day. Ellen Burke, the cook at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, was also taken ill, and died on the 24th, All these persons showed the same symptoms, and it was thought that they had been poisoned by copper or some other deleterious substance contained in the "chow-chow" pickles they had eaten at No. 8 East Thirty-second street. This conclusion was arrived at because all the others living at No. 17 West Fifty-seventh street, who had partaken only of the lemonade and whisky, were well, and showed no signs of having been poisoned. A post-mortem examination of the bodies of the three persons who had died was made by Dr. Wm. Shine, Deputy Coroner, and portions of the stomach and intestines of each were sent to Prof. Doremus for analysis. Yesterday the inquest was held by Coroner Woltman, as Prof. Doremus had finished his analysis, and was ready to give his testimony before the jury. The first witness called was Mr. John A. Uhsdell, of No. 8 East Thirty-second street. He stated that on Saturday, the 18th of July, he went into the country to see his family, and returned to this City on the following Monday. He then heard that Annie Powers, his servant, was very ill; the next day she was much worse, and on the day following she died. Ellen Burke, his cook, was taken ill next, and died on the following Friday. Sabina Biglin, another servant, was also taken sick, but not seriously. When his family returned he examined the kitchen and found Paris green had been plentifully strewn all over it. The cook had asked his wife to buy it for her last Winter to kill cockroaches. The chow-chow was kept for the use of the family, and was not intended for the servants. He was not aware of any dispute or ill-feeling among the servants in his house. Sabina Biglin was the next witness called. She said that she lived at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, and that on Sunday, July 19, John Powers came to the house. At dinner she tasted the pickles, and noticed they had a strange taste. She had seen Paris green used around the sink all the Winter. It was also used in the cracks and clothes-drawers around the house, and in the drawer where the knives, forks, and spoons were kept, and she had been told it had been found at the back of the dresser, where the dishes were. Miss Harriet Coles, the governess of Mr. Uhsdell's children, said that she arrived in town on Friday, and went to the kitchen to have tea prepared. She found Paris green on the knives and forks, on the dresser, and in the dresser drawer. On the molding along the wall, directly over the sink, she found two or three spoonfuls of dry Paris-green. The molding ran along the wall about half way between the sink and the ceiling. It was very possible that it might be blown down by the draught from the window into the sink, or on a bread-pan that hung on a nail in the wall directly over the sink. In the two closets in the kitchen, where the dishes and cooking utensils were kept, she also found Paris-green.

Drs. Passmore, Hughes, and Sturges, who had attended the persons who died, severally testified. They described the symptoms and the mode of treatment they had adopted with their patients. Prof. Doremus next went on the stand. He stated that as the theory seemed to be that the poison partaken of was contained in the bottle of chow-chow, he had first examined that. The jar sent him was about one-quarter full, and emitted a disgusting odor as soon as the cork was removed. Around the inside of the mouth of the jar, and on the bottom of the cork he had found a fungus growth, which being examined microscopically was found to be full of *acari*, or small insects, invisible to the naked eye. The presence of these, be said, was merely the result of the fermentation of the pickles, and was no indication that there was anything wrong. No trace of copper could be detected in the chow-chow, and they were almost the only pickles in which he had not discovered copper. He had then proceeded to examine the portions of the bodies sent him, and in each case had detected the presence of arsenic and copper, and these minerals he thought had caused the death of the persons in question.

In reply to a question by the Coroner as to how much Paris green would cause death, he said that a very small quantity would be sufficient. A juror asked him whether he thought a grain would kill a man. He said he did, and that he would recommend the jury to warn the public against its use. The Professor also said that he would take that opportunity to earnestly request that the members of the press who were present would impress upon the public the extreme danger of using so violent a poison indiscriminately about their houses for the destuction of insects, when powdered borax, or other equally harmless preparations would do as well. As an instance of the danger of using Paris green in any way about dwellings, he cited the case of the poisoning of the whole family of an eminent physician in London by a single loaf of bread, which the baker had placed, while warm, on a shelf that had been painted with green paint composed of Paris green. The jury then retired, and, after a very few moments' consultation, returned. They found that Ann Powers, John Powers, and Ellen Burke had come to their deaths by the accidental administration, in their food, of Paris green, *i. e.*, arsenite of copper, and they caution the public against using Paris green for destroying insects.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

The proposal submitted to the bond-holders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which lately defaulted in the payment of interest on its bonds, embraces the following features:

1. That the holders of the six per cent. first mortgage bonds fund their interest for two years from November 1, 1873; *i. e.*, that falling due November 1, 1873, May 1, 1874, November 1, 1874, and May 1, 1875, into the seven per cent. income bonds of the company, at the rate of eighty-five per cent. for the income bonds.

2. That the holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds fund seventy-five per cent. of the principal of their bonds and the interest for three years from January 1, 1874, on the remaining twenty-five per cent. into the income bonds at the same rate, viz.: eighty-five per cent. for the income bonds.

By this means, in connection with the proposal contained in section 4, there will be recovered to the ownership and control of the company, for future use in extending the line, from the present eastern terminus on the James River at Richmond, down the peninsula to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, enlarging the equipment, and otherwise increasing the earning power of the road, something over $5,000,000 of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds now outstanding.

3. That the creditors of the company holding six per cent. first mortgage bonds as collateral security, take the same to account in full settlement of their respective claims, and fund the interest for two years from Nov. 1 1873, on the bonds so taken, into income bonds, on the same terms as other holders of six per cent. first mortgage bonds.

4. That the creditors of the company holding the seven per cent. mortgage bonds as collateral security, receive, in settlement of their claims, income bonds, at 85, for three-fourths of the amounts due them, and seven per cent. mortgage bonds, at 85, for the remaining one-fourth, with interest equitably adjusted, and fund the interest on the seven per cent. mortgage bonds so taken to account for three years from Jan. 1, 1874, into income bonds, on the same terms as other holders of seven per cent. mortgage bonds.

5. That the creditors of the company holding no security, receive, in payment for their claims, income bonds at 85, with interest adjusted to date of income bonds.

The Richmond and Atlanta Air Line Railroad, in September last, defaulted in the payment of the interest on their bonds. The bondholders held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of concerting measures to protect their interests. So far as could be ascertained no definite result was reached.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

At a late hour last night Detectives Reilly, Dunn, Titus, and Fields, of the Central Office, arrested five gamblers named Charles Moody, George Brigham, William H. Murray, Thomas Dunn, and John Orton, at No. 1,132 Broadway, on a charge of gambling preferred by Charles F. Shea, of No. 42 Pike street. The prisoners were locked up in the Central Office and will be taken to Court to-day.

THE RUMORED INDICTMENT AGAINST THE CONTROLLER.

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions came into court yesterday, and, having presented a number of indictments, were discharged until Wednesday next. No indictment has been found against Controller Green, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Certain charges against Mr. Green have, however, been under consideration, but no result has been attained. A consultation was again held yesterday between Assistant District Attorney Allen, Recorder Hackett, and the foreman of the Grand Jury, and the matter will probably be reconsidered on the reassembling of the Grand Jury.

ARREST OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS IN WALL STREET.

When Superintendent Walling assumed the functions of the chief executive of the Police Department he determined to clear Wall street of the horde of desperate sneak-thieves which have for so long a time infested that thoroughfare. He accordingly sent for Capt. Irving and directed him to detail four of the detective force to Wall street every day, with orders to arrest all suspicious characters found prowling about the street. Detectives Sampson, Farley, Keirns, and Selleck were selected for this duty and were informed that they would be held to a strict personal responsibility for any theft that occurred in Wall street, and unless they succeeded in keeping the street clear they would have to "clear out" themselves. The first arrests under the new system were made yesterday by Detectives Sampson and Farley. On Tuesday last Detective Farley noticed Wm. C. Brandon, who keeps a loan office at No. 746 Broadway, on Wall street, apparently waiting for some person. Brandon is well known to the Police, and has been arrested several times for being concerned in a number of questionable transactions in relation to stolen bonds. Farley reported to Sampson, and Brandon was closely watched during his peregrinations through Wall street. No cause for his arrest was apparent and he was not molested. The next day he again appeared, and on Thursday he was also seen on the street. He was closely watched but not arrested. Yesterday afternoon Brandon again appeared in Wall street, and this time he was in company with a well-known burglar named Walter Moffatt. Farley at once recognized Moffatt as a man whom he had arrested on the 24th of January, 1872, for having, with others, burglariously entered the store of Friedman & Co., No. 14 Warren street, and stolen several thousand dollars' worth of cutlery. He was convicted of burglary and sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment. It is not known how he obtained his release. After watching Brandon and Moffatt together for some time, Detectives Sampson and Farley arrested them. They were first taken to the Stock Exchange, and then brought to the Central Office and locked up. In the possession of Brandon was found a list of bonds of the North Hudson Railway, said to have been stolen from John Edsall, of New-Jersey, on Dec. 12, 1871; ten bonds of $1,000 each of the issue of 1871, numbered from 251 to 260 inclusive, and thirty-two coupon bonds of the issue of 1865, numbered as follows: 15, 16, 41, 42, 31, 32, 315, 316, 317, 318, 323, 349, 580, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 568, 479, 581, 535, 480, 47, 8, 87, 49, 50, 200. The prisoners will be detained at Police Head-quarters to await further developments.

RICHMOND AND ATLANTA AIR LINE RAILROAD.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Richmond and Atlanta Air Line was held yesterday, at No. 1 Exchange court. Mr. B. R. McAlpine presided. Mr. H. C. Hardy acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of the committee, and to determine on a course of action to help the line over the troubles in which it is at present involved. These troubles originated with the panic last Fall, at which time the line was only just completed, and possessed no rolling stock, nor had any earnings. In consequence the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which held a majority of the stock, was unable to pay the interest due last January. The first mortgage bondholders at once formed themselves into a species of mutual protection society, and deposited $4,100,000 worth of bonds out of the whole $4,248,000 issued in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The committee yesterday reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had agreed to transfer the majority of stock which they held to three Trustees, (who shall have power to elect a majority of the Directors.) The meeting appointed Mr. Moses Taylor, Judge O. H. Palmer, and Mr. R. A. Lancaster to fill the position of Trustees.

The meeting then determined on the following course of action:

A supplementary mortgage is to be issued explanatory of the first mortgage, and calculated to facilitate a foreclosure, if such should at any time be necessary.

The present second mortgage of $2,600,000 is to be canceled, and the holders of bonds to be recouped with preferred stock to the same amount; of which stock the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will put up $1,250,000. A new second mortgage to the same amount, $1,250,000, is to be issued, and the bonds sold with the stock mentioned above for a bonus, and the proceeds to be invested in rolling stock and the building of machine shops, &c.

Six coupons on the first mortgage bonds, commencing with last January, are to be funded in the form of an income bond bearing seven per cent. interest, and payable in ten years from date, and will be secured by a deposit of the coupons in the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company. By these means the meeting considered that the line could be worked to profit, and the interests of the bondholders and owners of stock be protected. About $3,500,000 was represented at the meeting.

THE NEPTUNE YACHT CLUB.

This club, composed of many prominent citizens of Norwalk, Greenwich, Bridgeport, and Winsted, returned from their annual trip to Martha's Vineyard on Wednesday last. The weather was all that could be desired each way, and the whole affair was most enjoyable and harmonious. Fêtes at the Bluffs, receptions on their vessel, and probably the largest hauls of bluefish ever had, were the features of the ten days' absence. Prizes were distributed for the largest fish, the greatest number of fish, the heaviest fish, and the smallest fish. Three medals of equal value were distributed to three of the club for their timely aid to an almost shipwrecked party, who would probably have drowned but for the timely assistance rendered. A valuable chronometer was presented to Col. Hoyt, of Greenwich, by a number of friends. The presentation was a great surprise to the Colonel, who replied in a neat and feeling speech. This club enjoys the advantages of almost naval discipline, having strict rules for its members without intruding upon any individual liberty. The officers are as follows: Commodore, C. H. Tompkins; Vice Commodore, H. W. Lester; Secretary, I. H. Osborn; Treasurer, J. F. Prowitt; Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Simonson; Surgeon, C. P. Uhle; Commissary, Frank Mead; Judge Advocate, E. J. Taylor; Pioneer, Frank Leonard; Log-keeper, C. H. Aplain; Sanitary Master, G. E. Hobbie; Gunner, Frank Scofield.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

The Department of Parks announce that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park Band, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth, on the Mall, at Central Park, to-day. commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Introductory march, "The Seasons," Kuhner. 2. Overture, "Gustavus III.," Auber. 3. Polka brilliante for the cornet, "Excelsior," B. C. Bent. 4. Waltz, "Daheim," Gungl.

PART II.

5. Overture, "Foster Children," Lindpaintner. 6. Theme and variations for the flute, "Gentle Spring," De Carlo. 7. Reminiscences from the operas of Mozart. 8. Fackeltanz, No. 4, "Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm," Myerbeer.

PART III.

9. Selection, "Le Roi Carotte," Offenbach. 10. Air, "Ava Maria," Gounod. 11. Medley, "Old and Merry Friends," Dodworth. 12. Galop, "Ohne Ruh, Ohne Rast," Doppler.
Finale, National airs.

REGATTA OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The second annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be held on the Laureate Course, at Troy, N. Y., on the 3d and 4th of September next. It will be open to the members of all amateur rowing clubs which have been duly organized three months prior to the date of the regatta. The races will be single-scull shells, pair-oared shells, double-scull shells, and four-oared shells The prizes offered by the association are elegant challenge cups and plate, in addition to which handsome badges will be presented to the winning oarsmen. The entries will close on the 20th of this month, and must be made to the Secretary of the association. A reception committee has been appointed, who will meet all contestants on their arrival if notification is sent to the chairman, Col. Lee Chamberlin, of Troy.

NEW-JERSEY RUFFIANS.

A couple of drunken ruffians, who were walking along the Morris Canal tow-path in Jersey City, yesterday, deliberately picked up a little boy and threw him into the water. The boy, being unable to swim, was almost drowned, when a man named John Bradley came to his assistance and pulled him out. Bradley remonstrated with the ruffians, who were laughing at the boy's struggles, when they set upon him, and one of them struck him with a slungshot and knocked him down. The two then attacked him, and were engaged in beating and kicking him, when Officer Sadler appeared and took them into custody. At the station-house they gave their names as William Meany and Thomas Lennon. They were taken before Justice Keese, who committed them for trial on a charge of assault and battery. In addition to that he fined Meany $60 for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and carrying concealed weapons, and Lennon $20 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. In default of payment they will be committed ninety and thirty days, respectively, to the Workhouse.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.

About 8:30 o'clock last night an unknown man about five feet seven inches high, sandy complexion, dark hair and eyes, and having chin whiskers, accidently fell overboard at the foot of Harrison street and was drowned. He was dressed in dark coat and pants, white cotton undershirt, blue overshirt, and Congress gaiters. The Coroner was notified.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 8,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST REVERSE—THE PRIM ASSASSINATION.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The Republicans have relieved Teruel, and the Carlists who were besieging the city have fled.

The judicial investigation into the assassination of Marshal Prim has resulted in the indictment of fifty more persons.

DUKE DECAZES DENIES CONNIVING WITH THE CARLISTS—A FULL EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Aug. 8—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* publishes the text of a long dispatch from the Duke Decazes, categorically denying the charges of connivance with the Carlists.

The Duke says Lizzaraga's escape from arrest, while passing from Bayonne to Perpignan, was due to a misunderstanding of the local authorities.

The Carlist officers seen in uniform at Bayonne and elsewhere in French territory had passports signed by the Spanish authorities. The Carlists obtained their supplies of arms and other war material by sea through the remissness of the Spaniards in watching the coast.

The Duke, in conclusion, assured Spain that instructions to the Prefects of the southern departments to be vigilant have been explicitly renewed, and the Government will see that the inferior authorities scrupulously respect them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. DISRAELI AND THE IRISH.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Disraeli intends to visit Ireland at an early day.

FRANCE.

THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The wife of Don Carlos is coming to Paris.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Chief of Police Jones to-day issued the following:

Whereas, The Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, on the 22d of July last, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of $20,000 for the arrest and conviction of the abductors of Charles Brewster Ross, son of Christian H. Ross, of this city, and the restoration of the child to its parents, I. Kennard H. Jones, Chief of Police, do hereby notify all citizens that the officers of this department forego any part or portion of said reward in favor of the person or persons who will communicate with me secretly, or otherwise send information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the abductors of the child.

ATTEMPTING TO SCUTTLE A SHIP.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Charles, James, and John Cowen, seamen on the American bark Slave King, while at South Pond, on the west coast of Africa, were detected in an attempt to scuttle the vessel. They were ironed and brought to this port where they arrived to-day, and were delivered over to the authorities.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER SON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 7.—George Stanley, living in Carrollton, Mo., went home late last night, and, observing some one in his hen-house, took a shot-gun, fired at the object, and killed his mother, who had gone there to catch some chickens. Young Stanley is almost crazed by the sad event.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Waldemar Bodisco, Russian Consul General in New-York, has returned from Virginia.

Workmen are tearing up the Broadway pavement from Prince street down, to lay gas-pipe.

On Aug. 10 the Mercantile Reading-room will be closed for repairs, to reopen Monday, Aug. 24.

The annual picnic of the printers of New-York will take place at Sulzer's East River Park on Saturday, Aug. 15.

Henry Caffrey, aged thirty-two, of No. 7 Pitt street, was run over by a truck near his residence yesterday, and was severely injured. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

The former residence of W. M. Tweed, at the corner of Forty-third street and Fifth avenue, was sold yesterday at public auction by Chas. M. Wiley, Referee. The property sold for $195,000.

James Hartford was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a quantity of clothing, &c., from James Harris, of No. 167 Division street.

Chas. Grube, aged eighteen, was attacked by a savage watch-dog while on Pier No. 18 East River, at an early hour yesterday morning, and was severely bitten. The wound was properly attended to at the Park Hospital.

The prizes offered by the Saratoga Rowing Association to the victors of the coming international regatta on Saratoga Lake have been designed and manufactured by the Messrs. Tiffany, and are now on exhibition at their store on Union square.

An unknown man was found lying insensible on the sidewalk in West street at a late hour on Thursday night, and was found to be suffering from a severe scalp wound which he had received by falling while grossly intoxicated. He was sent to Park Hospital.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Steam Navigation will meet in New-York on the 18th inst. to appoint delegates to the annual meeting, to be held in Buffalo early next month, when important action will probably be taken for the protection of life and property on ships.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, Commissioner Laimbeer submitted to the board the evidence taken in the Atwood investigation and his decision on the charge. No action was taken on his report, however, the matter being laid over for future consideration.

While Oliver Vandecar, of No. 512 Hudson street, driver of an ice-wagon, was chopping ice in his wagon, yesterday morning, Gustave Peterson, aged seven, of No. 152 Centre street, reached out to gather up some fragments of the ice, and had two fingers cut off his left hand by the ice-ax. He was taken to Park Hospital.

The iron steam collier Berks, 175 feet in length, built by John Roach for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, made a successful trip on Monday from the yard at Chester. Her speed per hour averaged twelve and a half miles. The vessel is a fine screw steamer, to trade between Philadelphia, New-York, and Boston.

Deputy Coroner Shine yesterday made a post-mortem examination on the body of John Flaherty, who was found drowned in the East River, off Pier No. 19, on Thursday last, and found that death was caused by drowning. The wound on the side of his face was but a slight abrasion of the skin, and might have been caused by the action of the waves in knocking the body against the piers.

LONG ISLAND.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the village of Jamaica, held last evening, five special policemen were appointed to patrol the village on Saturday nights and Sundays. Messrs. Crane, Hening, and Aymar being appointed Police Commissioners. Application was made by the colored residents of the town for permission to parade through the principal streets of the village on the 19th inst., and it was granted.

It has at last been decided by the Coast Wrecking Company to forego any further effort to save the hull of the French steam-ship Alexander Levalley, which has been ashore on Southampton beach since the 23d of January last. The agents of the Company made a final examination a day or two ago, and becoming satisfied that the case was hopeless, gave the order to "strip her." Everything of value will be transported to New-York, and the hulk will probably be sold at auction and broken up.

STATEN ISLAND.

A young woman named Sarah Gowntide was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kissner, at Stapleton, upon a charge of vagrancy and drunkenness, and sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for three months.

Yesterday morning Capt. Finnerty, of the quarantine steamer N. K. Hopkins, found in the bay the body of an unknown dead man, and towed it to the landing station at Clifton. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest this morning.

Frederick Von Glahn, of Gore street, Stapleton, who has been sick for a short time, went into the back yard of his residence yesterday, was taken with bleeding from the mouth, and died in three minutes afterward. He had burst a blood-vessel. He will be buried to-morrow by the Red Men of Stapleton, of which organization he was a member.

A son of Sebastian Ewell, aged about fifteen years, residing on Gore street, Stapleton, yesterday went to the woods to gather blackberries, and, becoming warm and tired, went to the Silver Lake Pond, at Castleton, to bathe. He jumped off a small dock, thinking that the water was shallow, went under, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. Coroner Lea, of Stapleton, held an inquest. The verdict was accidental drowning.

NEW-JERSEY.

A misplaced switch near Washington street, Jersey City, threw a Pennsylvania Railroad passenger train off the track yesterday morning, and delayed travel about an hour.

County Physician Stout reports fifty-two sudden deaths in Hudson County during the past month. Of these ten were accidental deaths, eight suicides, three murders, ten killed on the railroad, and twenty-six drowned.

Michael Hart, a Newark Policeman, ran off with a young woman residing in the lower part of the city, a day or two ago, and left a wife and four children without any support. Hart sent his shield and resignation to Chief Rogers by a brother officer.

Company K, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., have gone into an encampment at Passaic on a plot of land belonging to the East Passaic Land Company. They received a grand ovation from the people on their arrival, and a large procession escorted them to the camping ground.

The body of James Pope, a resident of Mount Holly, was found hanging to a beam in a shed at the rear of his house day before yesterday. His suicide is supposed to have been the result of depression of spirits, caused by domestic troubles and want of employment. He was fifty-five years old.

Last Tuesday a picnic party from Camden proceeded to Bridgeton. A row occurred between some roughs who accompanied the party, during which James Somers was fatally stabbed in the face and left side. He died Thursday, after great suffering. One of his assailants has been arrested and is now confined in the Woodbury Jail.

A colored man named Charles K. J. Thompson was arrested in Newark yesterday morning on a charge of bigamy preferred against him by Frances Ivison, who claims to have been married to him on the 4th of January last. She subsequently learned that he already had a wife, who was living in Rahway. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Supreme Court has granted a writ of quo warranto in the case of Archibald White, who is contesting the election of Marmaduke Tilden, the Republican Alderman from the Third District in Jersey City. The case will be tried at the next session of the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer in October.

THE MILLER HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Marsh, last night, made a post-mortem examination of the body of Leonard Miller, who, on the 4th inst., was struck on the head with a paint-brush by Joseph Kiernan during a quarrel between them in Lewis and Fourth streets. A contused wound of the scalp, one and one-half inches in length, was found on the back of the head; there were no other marks of violence. A considerable amount of blood was found extravasated over the posterior portion of the right parietal bone and the occipital bone. A small quantity of blood was also found, extravasated over the anterior portion of the left parietal bone. On removing the upper section of the skull a small amount of blood was found extravasated on the middle and posterior lobes of the right hemisphere of the brain. A small clot of blood was found over the anterior portion of the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain. The anterior portion of the anterior lobe of the left hemisphere of the brain was lacerated. A thin layer of pus covered the anterior and middle lobes of both hemispheres. The brain substance was congested. A small clot of blood was found between the dura mater and the skull on the right side of the occipital bone.

On opening the chest, both lungs were found to be congested; the aorta was dilated; the liver was large and fatty; kidneys fatty and congested. From the history of the case and the autopsy, Dr. Marsh is of the opinion that death was due to meningitis following injuries received. Coroner Eickoff will hold an inquest on Thursday next.

[Advertisement.]
Moulton's mutual friendship is not as valuable as WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT, which cools inflammation, subdues fever, removes pain, instantly. WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR eradicates catarrh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:03 | Sun sets.....7:07 | Moon rises.12:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:46 | Gov. Island.5:35 | Hell Gate...6:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, Aug. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Bolivia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ship John Mann, (Br.,) Brown, London, J. F. Whitney & Co.

Barks Indiana, (Norw.,) Kruger, Liverpool, Tetens & Bockmann; M. Wood, (Br.,) Thiormett, Pugwash, N. S., James E. Ward & Co.; Horace Beals, Fickett, Valencia, &c., John Zittlosen; Trelawny, (Br.,) Eyre, Queenstown or Falmouth, Bowring & Archibald; Nicolina, (Ital.,) Eurigo, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Francisco Avigno, (Ital.,) Sena, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Nuova Veritas, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Alaska, Perry, Genoa, James Henry; T. F. Whiton, Carver, Rio Janeiro, Thomas Norton & Co.; Hebe, (Br.,) Taylor, Baltimore, Hewlett & Torrance.

Brig William, (Br.,) Pike, Harbor Grace, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.

Brigs Noemi, (Ital.,) Dodero, Queenstown or Falmouth, J. C. Seager; Alberti, Orcutt, Port Johnson, N. J., H. D. & J. U. Brookman; Rosario, (Span.,) Sosvilla, Santa Cruz, Canary Islands, C. Marti; Ramirez, Barnard, Minatitlan, Mexico, Jas. O. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Artist, Forrester, Somerset, Mass., Ferguson & Wood; Witch Hasel, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Frances Ellen, Cousins, Portsmouth, N. H., Jed. Frye & Co.; D. W. Sands, Miller, Montego Bay; S. C. Evans, Yates, Seville, A. Abbott; S. M. Tyler, Hart, Somerset; M. Holmes, Baylis, Nassau.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) McKay, Marseilles June 30, Leghorn July 2, Naples 7th, Messina 8th, Palermo 13th, Menton 17th, and Cadiz 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. July 25, lat. 37 34, lon. 14 01, spoke brig Hendon, (of Sunderland,) bound N. Aug. 6, lat. 40 18, lon. 69 15, spoke steam-ship State of Nevada, hence for Glasgow. The A. brings 17 passengers.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Metropolis, Potter, Port-au-Prince June 25, and St. Marc and Gonaives 30th, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steam-ship Co. July 16, as the schr. Porto Plata, Porter, in charge of a pilot, was going out of the harbor of Jeremie, she was driven by the sea and current on the reef forming the west side of the port, breaking in her bilge and unshipping her rudder; the vessel will be a total loss; the cargo of coffee and logwood was saved, but the coffee in a damaged condition.

Ship L. B. Gilchrist, (of Thomaston,) Emerson, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Edgar, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Brown, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. July 28, lat. 43 18, lon. 59 10, passed bark Nellie M. Lladó bound E.; same day, lat. 43 22, lon. 60 13, passed ship Acadian, (new,) of Yarmouth, N. S., bound E. The E. is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Ship O'Thyen, (Ger.,) Jordan, Bremen 52 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Columbia, (Ger.,) Schumacher, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Fear Not, (Ger.,) Khuds, Liverpool 46 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Ercole, (Ital.,) Ruggireo, Genoa, 55 ds., with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 30.

Bark Cevere, (Ital.,) Pellrano, Genoa 65 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 16.

Bark Chimoea, (Norw.,) Haave, Havre 44 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark St. Leone, (Ital.,) Catarzano, Leghorn 44 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 11.

Bark M. E. Chapman, (of Halifax,) Eve, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Antonio S, (Aust.,) Faresich, Marseilles 56 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 26.

Bark Kingdom of Fife, (of London,) Irvine, Masulapatam March 5, via Cocanada April 1, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 11, and crossed the equator July 8, in lon. 40; had fine weather; June 1, off the Cape, spoke ship Jardine, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

Bark Morning Light, (of Gibraltar,) Travis, Barbados 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Howland & Aspinwall—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Julia, Evans, Zaza 23 ds., with sugar to B. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mariposa, (of Stockton,) Crawford, Brunswick, Ga., 9 ds., with lumber to James Risley—vessel to Alvah Mudgett.

Brig D. A. Small, (of Provincetown,) Bush, Maroim, Brazil 38 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Fisher & Co.

Brig Magenta, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Cow Bay 13 ds., with 506 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to De Wolf & Co.

Brig Wenonah, (of Philadelphia,) Small, Kennebec River 8 ds., with ice to master.

Brig Mathilda, Bellagamba, (Ital.,) Sturlese, Genoa 65 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar June 26.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Card, St. Kitts 15 ds., with molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Peniston & Co.

Brig Ernest, (of Portland,) Thompson, Fernandina 9 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Panchiti, (Span.,) Cabot, Cienfuegos 20 ds., in ballast to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Wm. E. Hinman.

Schr. Louis A. Van Brunt, Tooker, Brashear City, La., 24 ds., with live oak to United States Government—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Is bound to Portsmouth, N. H.

Schr. L. S. Watson, Sargent, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. G. E. Bowdoin, Insley, Virginia.
Schr. Southern City, Sterling, Virginia.
Schr. C. W. Bouy, Perkins, Virginia.
Schr. Eureka, Inman, Virginia.
Schr. Tillie E., Radicott, Virginia.
Schr. John Tway, Havens, Virginia.
Schr. Henry Sandell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. [illegible] Davis, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to [illegible]
Schr. Bellona, Conklin, Savannah 6 ds., with lumber to Russell & Co.—vessel to master.
Schr. S. M. Harlow, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Jane Emson, Decker, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Richmond.
Schr. Dedance, Thorndike, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. M. A. Pratt, Pratt, Bristol, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sunlight, Etheridge, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven for Baltimore.
Schr. Millie and Frank, Edwards, Somerset.
Schr. Dexter Clark, Clark, Newport.
Schr. Anna W. Collins, Willets, New-London.
Schr. Sterling, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Gen. Banks, Torry, New-Haven.
Schr. Right Away, Crosby, New-Haven.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Lynn for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Rayner, Fall River.
Schr. Jos. R. Potts, Lawrence, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Newport.
Schr. Tunis Depew, Baker, Hyannis, for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Farrow, Haskell, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Trott King, Bradford, Somerset.
Schr. C. S. Hazard, Dickens, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Carrie Jones, Colcord, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. John Randolph, Swift, Somerset.
Schr. Elm City, Kidd, Providence.
Schr. Thos. P. Ball, Ryder, Providence.
Schr. E. P. Douglas, Ellis, Providence.
Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.
Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Terrill, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hiram Tuttle, Hulse, Brookhaven.
Schr. Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Ida Hathaway, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Twilight, Robinson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
SAILED.—Ship Camilla, for Melbourne.
WIND—Sundown, fresh, S. E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Arr. steamer Saxon, Baker, from Philadelphia; bark Addison, Dias, from Flores; schrs. Emma D. Finney, Elwell, from Georgetown, S. C.; Julia A. Brown, Nickerson, from Hoboken; Trenton, Wallace, from Weehawken; Hickman, Tolman, from Woodbridge, N. J.

Below—Coming up barks Kate Williams, from Fayal; Azor, from do.

P. M.—Arr. steamers Hercules, Swasey, from Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, from New-York; barks Star King, Bray, from Cape Coast Castle, Africa; Ascon Burke, from Fayal; Kate Williams, Hole, from do.; brig Oualaska, Wheeler, from Baltimore; schrs. Sallie H. Kay, Doughty, from Alexandria; C. H. Lawrence, Cobb, from Baltimore; Western Star, Crocker, do.; Nellie Jewell, Jewell; W. H. Whitaker, Carll; James H. Moore, Bassett; E. B. Everman, Corson; Sallie B., Bateman; S. B. Wheeler, Godfrey; Charles Lawrence, Clayton; David Clarkson, Ireland; Fred. Walton, Rich; Sarah Wood, Hickman; J. G. Babcock, Smith, and S. C. Tryon, Nickerson, from Philadelphia; Orion, Osborn, from Rondout; Ettie M. Barter, Barter, from Rondout.

Below, coming up, brig Nebo, from Surinam; schrs. Chas. P. Stickney and M. L. Varney.

Cld. steamer Wm. Crane, Capt. Howes, for Baltimore; ship Emma, Capt. Rich, for Talcahuano and Ione; bark Jennie Cushman, Capt. Smalley, for Lisbon.

Ship Garnet, Capt. Oliver, from Baltimore, for San Francisco, put into Fayal June 2, with the Captain sick; but he having become better on the 9th, the ship resumed her voyage on that day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 7.—Arr. schrs. Nettie Langdon, from Boston, and J. W. Wilson, from Philadelphia.

Sld. bark Delta, for Cork for orders; schrs. J. E. Simmons, for Jacksonville, and M. A. Combs, for Portsmouth, N. H.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 7.—Passed in, brig Mary E. Rowland, from Old Harbor; and the schr. Benjamin Biggs, of Milton.

The schr. Emma L. Porter, from Arecciba, has arr. for orders.

Went to sea last evening, steamers Abbotsford, for Liverpool; and Vaderland, for Antwerp.

The bark Cronstadt remains.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 7.—Passed up, steamer Mary, from Providence; brigs James Davis, from Bangor; Mariposa, from Demerara; and an unknown brig from Boston; schrs. Glendon, from St. John's, N. B.; E. L. Leonard, from Brunswick, Ga.; A. Denike, from Kennebec River; Charles H. Kelley, from Boston; British bark Northern Queen, from Limerick, via Sandy Hook; brig George Hains, from Bangor; schrs. Jennie Cobb, (new,) from Bangor; Sardinian, from Rockland; Montana, from Bath; Louisa Wilson, from Jacksonville.

Passed down, steamer Norfolk, for Richmond; schrs. Charles A. Coulomb, for Boston; Almira Woolley, for Gloucester; steamer Achilles, for Boston; schrs. Agnes R. Bacon, for Portsmouth; Brandywine, for Washington; William M. Wilson, for Providence.

Passed down, bark Bjorgvin, for Copenhagen; steamer Harrisburg, for Boston; brig Carrie Purrington, for Gibraltar for orders; schrs. John H. Kraus, for Boston; Eva Belle, for Boston; L. A. Rommel, for do.; Lucy Church, for Bristol; Sallie M. Evans, for Lynn; R. C. Knight, for Fall River; T. Sinnickson, for Boston; Young Teaser, for Fall River; Lewis Walsh, for Salem; Louisa Smith, for Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Cld. steam-ships Guillermo, for Liverpool; Achilles, for Boston; ship Puritan, for Chimbote, Peru; bark Elizabeth, for Dublin; brig A. B. Patterson, for Laguayra; schr. Jas. Alderdice, for Fall River.

Arr. schrs. Three Sisters, from Gardiner; Helen Augusta, from do.; Ramon de Ajuria, from Kennebec; Jas. Alderdice, from Fall River; E. L. Leonard, from Union Island, Ga.; Z. L. Adams, from Boston; steamer Vindicator, from New-York; bark Northern Queen, from Limerick via Sandy Hook; schr. Walton, from St. John, N. B.; Thos. P. Pilsbury, from Bath; Merchant, from Nanticoke; Yeoman, from do.; Bee, from Loural, Del.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 7.—Cld. schr. Mary Riley, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schr. Kendusdeag, for Providence; brig Nellie Clifford, for New-York. The schr. Mattie Holmes, for Baltimore, before reported sld., went to sea to-day.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 7.—Arr. schr. Marcus Hunter, from Gardiner.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 6.—Arr. brig Nancy Ross, (Br.,) New-York, for Halifax; schrs. Charles P. Stickney, Philadelphia, for Boston; Bracos, New-York, for do.; Harriet Ryan, do., for Scituate; Acnorn, Seville, Long Island, for Bangor; Ruth T. Carlisle, and Philadelphia, Gardiner, for Philadelphia; Melville, Bangor, for Newport; Empire, from Bangor, to discharge here.

Sld. brig Nancy Ross (Br.); schrs. Union Belle, (Br.,) Siak, Sallie B., J. and H. Crowley, Anna Bell Dyer, Achorn, Philadelphia, and Ruth T. Carlisle.

Wind variable, light, sunset S. W.

P. M.—Passed up steamer Vindicator, from New-York; schrs. Florence Mayo, from Richmond, Va.; S. Applegate, for Bridgeton; Altoona, Boston, for Camden, N. J.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Sld. for the United States, Ne Plus Ultra, August, Millie Bane, Valley Forge, Onal, F. Reck, Orion, and Sir Robert Peel.

Arr. out from the United States on the 5th inst., Norge, Kong Carl, Esio, Garibaldi, Helene, Betty, Jane Wright, Maggie M., Mary Gibbs, Pudel, Industrie, Zwei, Gebrueder, Leo Piot, Lada, and John Watt.

6th, Wasa, Dilbur, Wesley and Seymour, Assunta, Sataura.

7th, Sir Charles Napier, [illegible] and Nereus.

Also, arr. [illegible] wig.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 7—[illegible] for New-York.

HAMBURG, Aug. 7.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Herder, Capt. Fischer, [illegible] New-York direct at 5 P. M. yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 7.—The Eagle Line steam-ship Cimbria, Capt. Wilson, from New-York July 28, for Hamburg, arr. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 6.—Arr. steam-ship W. A. Scholten, Hees, New-York.

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